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PRAVDA ON NATURE OF BRITISH NUCLEAR FORCES

PM251600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Report by correspondent A. Maslennikov: "Double-Dealing British Nuclear Forces in NATO Strategy"]

[Text] London, May [date not given] -- In his interview for the West German magazine STERN, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov drew attention, in particular, to the fact that the so-called "independent" British and French nuclear forces basically cannot be separated from the NATO nuclear arsenal and that observing the principle of equality and identical security demands that all types of armaments be taken into account. The Soviet leader touched on the very crux of the of the problem which the Western representatives at the talks on limiting medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe are trying to conceal.

The inconsistency of the British military and political strategists in their approach to problems of nuclear armaments is an obvious fact. When they are asked to demonstrate the "need" to preserve and expand their country's nuclear arsenal, they not only push into the background the thesis of their "independence" but plainly emphasize that their nuclear forces are integrated with the general NATO military machine.

To see this one need look at the booklet "Nuclear Weapons and the Prevention of War," recently published by the British Defense Ministry. "The United Kingdom," it says, "has helped to formulate the NATO deterrence strategy and is now actively participating in the implementation of its nuclear aspects at three different levels. First, we fully support it, since we believe that it guarantees our security, and, at the same time, we are participating in the defense of all members of the alliance, as stipulated by it. Second, like some other bloc members, we are directly contributing to the nuclear might of the United States, which is the chief component of NATO defense, by providing bases and some delivery systems using U.S. warheads. Third, we are placing at the alliance's disposal the various types of nuclear forces -- strategic and tactical -- under our independent control."

There is an eloquent admission in an article published in THE TIMES the other day written by Professor J. Vincent of Bristol University, who has recently been acting more and more as one of the chief propagandists of the government's nuclear strategy. In his justification of the "need" to deploy U.S. cruise missiles on British territory, the professor writes that their role can only be correctly assessed and understood in relation to the British sea-based Eurostrategic systems -- Polaris and the Tridents which are replacing it. "Cruise missiles by themselves," the professor candidly states, "are folly, since they may provoke a preemptive strike. The Polaris and Trident systems, in isolation, have serious flaws since they can be rationally utilized only when Britain has already been destroyed."

The advantage of combining these two elements, he notes, is that they are designed to come into action at different stages of the development of a nuclear conflict and thus provide the physical backup for the NATO "flexible response" strategy.

Clearly, you might think, the so-called "independent" British nuclear forces are actually an element of the NATO military machine, with a definite part to play in the military bloc's strategic system. Nevertheless, the British Government and its NATO allies continue to maintain that these forces have some kind of "independent military-political status" and therefore should not count when determining the nuclear capabilities of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The "independence" of the British nuclear weapons is also highly illusory from the technical viewpoint. The British nuclear submarine fleet is currently armed with Polaris ballistic missiles which were manufactured at U.S. military plants and are now being modernized with the participation of U.S. technical specialists. All tests on these weapons are carried out at U.S. test sites. Britain's dependence on its trans-atlantic partner in this sphere, military experts reckon, will increase even more when the Polaris is replaced with the technically more complex Trident II system, as planned by the Tory government.

"Britain," J. Silkin, the Labor Party's shadow defense minister, wrote, "no matter how we view this problem, does not have 'independent' nuclear forces. We claim independence, but we certainly do not have it."

While refusing to include its strategic forces in the overall NATO nuclear capability, the British Government also puts forward the argument that these forces are only a "harmless" means of deterrence which "threaten no one." These assertions are far from the truth. Suffice it to say that the four submarines which comprise that force have 64 Polaris ballistic missiles on board which carry a total of 192 nuclear warheads. When the current modernization is completed the number of warheads will have risen to 384 -- which, according to a statement by British officials, "will be enough" to destroy a considerable number of vitally important centers on the USSR's European territory. One can imagine how much the potential threat from these forces will increase when you consider that, as a result of the Tories' plan to rearm them with the new Trident II missiles, the number of individually targeted nuclear warheads on them rises to nearly 900.

Basically, the rapid buildup of the strike power of the British nuclear submarine fleet is already a substantial factor in the increase in international tension and acceleration of the arms race. It would be odd, to say the least, if the Soviet Union did not bear in mind the existence of these forces and their growing capability when planning its own defense.

Finally, in search of arguments to justify the noninclusion of the Polaris and Trident systems in the calculation of nuclear parities in the "European theater," London and its NATO allies often refer to their "strategic nature." But, on closer examination, this argument is totally false.

It was mentioned recently by London television commentator D. MacCormick, interviewing Minister of State for the Armed Forces Blaker. Noting that the British Government had refused to participate in talks on the reduction of strategic nuclear armaments, MacCormick said: "And now you reject the proposal that our nuclear forces should be taken into account when conducting talks on the reduction of medium-range weapons. Doesn't this mean that it is your aim that British nuclear forces should not be taken into account anywhere."

By refusing to include these forces in the calculation of overall nuclear potentials in the European zone, the NATO strategists are essentially giving away their plans to secure nuclear superiority over the USSR at all costs, and no categorization casuistry is going to conceal the fact. It is characteristic that this is the way the British people themselves understand it, preoccupied as they are with preserving peace and stability on our continent and not with obtaining any one-sided advantages. If you consider all the types of nuclear armaments currently in the possession of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the well-known British physicist (M. Pentts) writes, it becomes clear that an approximate balance exists between them and that the deployment of an extra 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe would only "upset this balance quantitatively and qualitatively." "Western governments," Labor Party Deputy Leader D. Healey said in a television interview the other day, "are refusing to take British and French nuclear forces into account when determining the all-European balance in these types of weapons. But I personally believe that it is vital and necessary to count them."

The facts show that London and its NATO allies have no grounds for insisting on the exclusion of British "Eurostrategic" forces from the overall calculation of nuclear capabilities in the European zone. Full consideration of them and the French nuclear forces should undoubtedly be an element in any talks on limiting the arms race and easing military confrontation on our continent. This is what the principles of justice and the interests of preserving peace and stability in Europe and the world as a whole demand.

MOSCOW ON LATEST ROUND OF U.S.-SOVIET INF TALKS

LD271013 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Another round of the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe is taking place in Geneva. Here is comment by Vladimir Kuznetsov of Radio Moscow:

So far the results leave much to be desired, or rather there are no results at all in terms of a mutually acceptable agreement. But this doesn't mean a sheer waste of time, however. The positions of the two sides have been defined, the depth of the rift has become apparent as well as barely noticeable, alas, points of contact. In a word, the result cannot be rated as satisfactory because it does not measure up to the significance of the issue.

Now the American delegation needed a year and a half to desist from the outright, unrealistic zero option which kept blocking the talks all along since it envisaged the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. Maybe Washington has drawn a conclusion which has to be made in the interests of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. Unfortunately, a different conclusion was made. Washington made still another attempt as it put forward still another version unacceptable from the very start, this time the interim solution. Both the zero and interim solutions look alike; small wonder, since they have been fathered by one and the same parent, the doctrine of U.S. military supremacy. Why does the White House come out with proposals putting the other side at a disadvantage? Certainly because an agreement premised on the (?totally) acceptable principle of equality and equal security is not what Washington is after; it is after a different thing -- to deploy by all means new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It is planned with the help of these missiles deployed closer to the Soviet Union's frontiers to build up the arsenal of U.S. strategic armaments and thereby gain a military edge both on the regional, that is, European, and on the global scale.

So 1 and 1/2 years had to be spent to remove the unacceptable zero option from the agenda; the same operation with the interim solution has less than 8 months ahead because at the end of the year Washington and its NATO partners intend to (?set) [words indistinct] to deploying new American missiles. Attempts are being made well in advance to justify the stationing by an abortive outcome of the Geneva talks and by the Soviet Union's intransigence, so-called. Meanwhile, launching pads are being prepared for the missiles and public opinion is conditioned so as to make it put up with the deployment of missiles. All this was contemplated beforehand, before the start of the Geneva talks for which Washington had been preparing for as long as 2 years. Now their hopes are pinned on the deadline and on the automatic arrangement. If there is no arrangement suitable to Washington by the end of 1983, that is, an agreement on the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament, the deployment of missiles is to begin.

Such are Washington morals, and such are its methods. Meanwhile, those intransigent Russians, so to speak, they are trying for the umpteenth time to facilitate the Geneva agreement. On the eve of the new round of the negotiations the Soviet Union, seeking to dispel the apprehensions of those who believe that in the event of the implementation of the Soviet proposals Moscow would have more nuclear warheads and missiles, it expressed readiness to come to terms on the equality of nuclear potentials in Europe, both in the number of delivery vehicles and related charges. There is but one condition -- an account of similar armaments at the disposal of Britain and France, whose nuclear forces within NATO are poised against the Soviet Union on the European Continent.

But what do we hear in reply? The West even offers some low-key praise for the Soviet proposals, but praise is not enough to make an agreement, and all the more so since the praise is devalued by the talk in the West that this is not the last word of Moscow so far. So why not try to inveigle something else, say, if all of NATO presses good and hard?

Concurrently it is believed for some reason that Washington, which has advanced two downright unacceptable projects, has exhausted its possibilities and said its last word. But it does not occur to lovers of the last word that they may miscalculate and miscalculate badly? Because the Soviet Union's last word may be countermeasures justified from the standpoint of law and morality, from the standpoint of stability and security in Europe and all over the world. One should not discount the last word as well, still unuttered but which the nations may utter, (?wise) as they are, over the prospect of a further nuclear standoff, over the prospect of a new and most dangerous spiral in the arms race.

TASS REPORTS U.S.-USSR PLENARY MEETING IN GENEVA

LD261400 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Geneva May 26 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe have had a plenary meeting here today.

CHIEF OF STAFF GRIBKOV WRITES ON PACT JUBILEE

PM252227 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 14 May 83 p 3

[TASS report on interview with Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, pegged to the Warsaw Pact Organization's 28th anniversary, given to a TASS correspondent -- no place or date specified: "Stronghold of Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] It is the 28th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Organization, the military and political defense alliance of the socialist community countries. The history of its creation and the entire activity of this alliance during the past years, Army Gen A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent, demonstrate that it plays an important and beneficial role in international affairs, loyally serves the fraternal countries' national and international interests, and is a reliable shield of socialist gains and peace.

The Warsaw Treaty Organization emerged as an objective historic necessity in the face of imperialism's dangerous military preparations against the socialist community countries. The past years have been for its members years of persistent and tense struggle against aggressive encroachments by bellicose forces in the United States and a number of other NATO countries. These years have shown how farsighted and timely was the unification of the socialist community countries' defense efforts in the interests of peace. The aggressive intrigues by bellicose imperialist circles against socialism have been duly rebuffed, and the plans for war, which under today's conditions threatens the very existence of mankind, have been frustrated at the same time. This is also how it will be in the future.

The military and political alliance of socialist community countries emerges as a center which produces initiatives that serve the preservation of peace, the improvement of the international political climate, the curbing of the arms race, and the reduction in the level of confrontation between the socialist states and the NATO countries. This has been, and remains, the main trend in the Warsaw Pact members' policy. It reflects the essence and the peace-loving character of socialism.

I could cite numerous examples of the manifestations of this policy but suffice it to mention in particular, the constructive proposals put forward in the report "60 years of the USSR" by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his subsequent statements, in the Political Declaration adopted at the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee, and in other documents by the socialist community countries' parties and governments. They are a realistic alternative to the policy of increasing armaments followed by the United States and its allies, a policy aimed at preparation for war.

The socialist community countries are fully determined to march step by step along the path of strengthening European security, improving the world political atmosphere, and ensuring peace. In today's acute international situation they demonstrate collective will, firmness, and calmness, complete agreement and mutual understanding, consistency in the struggle for peace, and confidence that war can be prevented. Their appeal for international cooperation in the name of preserving peace on earth meets with approval and support in all parts of the world.

At the same time, the Warsaw Pact states cannot fail to keep in mind that reactionary imperialist circles have proclaimed a "crusade" against communism, are drawing up plans to destroy socialism as a system and achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and are trying to disrupt the existing military and strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The aggressive intrigues by imperialism, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized, force us together with the fraternal socialist states to be concerned, and seriously concerned, to maintain defense capability at the requisite level. Relying on mighty and dynamic military, economic, scientific, and technical potential and on the friendship between people, the Warsaw Pact states communist and workers parties and governments are taking steps to enhance their readiness to rebuff any aggression, regardless of where it may originate.

The unswerving gorwth of the armed forces' combat capability and combat readiness are of especially important significance. These factors are a firm barrier in the path of imperialism's aggressive aspirations. The unity of the Warsaw Pact countries' sociopolitical system, ideals, goals, and tasks provides fertile ground for improving the mechanism of military cooperation, which spreads over practically all aspects of the allied armies' life and activity and can truly be described as brotherhood in arms. The Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee, the Joint Command and its staff, the Joint Armed Forces Military Council, and other organs are functioning actively, elaborating in line with the developing international situation coordinated measures to further strengthen the allied countries' collective defense system.

Military science is developing successfully through joint efforts. A number of important problems and questions linked with the coalition character of our defense alliance have been resolved. They refer to the art of war, and the training and education of troops. The national armies and the Joint Armed Forces as a whole have been enriched through many scientifically substantiated recommendations and proposals which are highly significant for determining the practical orientation of combat and operational training and raising the combat readiness of troops and naval forces. Great attention is devoted to the tactical, weapon, technical, and specialized training of troops. Systematic exchanges of leading experience and joint practical exercises are conducted in this sphere. Questions concerning the organization and maintenance of close joint actions are rehearsed in detail. Persistent military labor ensures high standards of troop field, air, and sea training grounds, in mock air battles, and on sea voyages.

The improvement of the combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces depends to a decisive extent upon the personnel's moral, political, and military qualities. It must be said that the soldiers and sailors, the sergeants and petty officers of all the allied armies are in their overwhelming majority specialists in their work and many of them have excelled in combat training and belong to the Komsomol and socialist youth organizations. The cultivation of high political awareness among them, their moral perfection and their patriotic and international education are at the focus of attention of the commands, political organs, and party organizations. The soldiers of the allied armies fully justify the high trust of their peoples, successfully cope with the tasks set them, and manifest readiness to fulfill their soldierly duty with honor and dignity.

The joint exercise of the "Soyuz," "Brotherhood-in-Arms," "Druzhba," and "Shield" type are the supreme form of the comprehensive training of troops, commanding officers, and staffs of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. During exercises they work out with the greatest efficiency questions concerning the combat deployment and close joint actions of units and subunits of branches of the armed forces and categories of troops of the allied armies and check the correctness of our military theoretical views on the character and methods of waging armed struggle and the feasibility of the standards and evaluations produced by the corresponding staffs during the planning of operations and combat. Each exercise is a new step toward the strengthening of socialist internationalism and friendship between the soldiers of the Joint Armed Forces.

In conclusion, I would like to stress once more that the armies of the fraternal socialist countries threaten no one. At the same time, in a unified combat formation, they are sacredly fulfilling their great historic mission to defend the gains of socialism and are always in a state of high combat readiness.

SHCHERBITSKIY VISITS CEMA EXHIBITION IN KIEV

AU251428 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1315 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The advantages of cooperation among CEMA member countries were manifested by the exhibition called Modern Equipment and the Technological Processes of Reconditioning Worn Out Machine Parts -- the CEMA Parts-83, which has just ended in Kiev. The exhibition showed more than 500 exhibits made in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia, including models and stands of enterprises specialized in reconditioning machine parts, technological assembly lines and shops, and samples of original machines and equipment for reconditioning. Also various methods of part reconditioning were shown.

On 25 May, the exhibition was visited by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and other of the republic's leaders.

CEMA CIVIL AVIATION SESSION HELD IN BAKU

GF221521 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] On 19 May, Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received the participants in the 16th Baku meeting of the CEMA Permanent Committee for Cooperation in Civil Aviation.

In greeting the guests warmly, Kyamran Bagirov said it was very pleasant for the people of Baku to receive friends from socialist countries in the capital of Azerbaijan. After explaining the republic's natural conditions and [word indistinct], Kyamran Bagirov talked in detail about achievements in Azerbaijan's economy and the high level of development in the industrial field and rural economy. While talking about the work of the Azerbaijan party organization, which is one of the (?significant) components of the CPSU, Kyamran Bagirov said that realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee constitutes the (?majestic aspect) of the job. [passage indistinct]

Concluding, Comrade Bagirov wished success to the participants of the meeting, noting that he hoped that the decisions to be reached at the meeting will contribute toward the broadening of cooperation among aviators and toward the strengthening of the fraternal socialist unity.

Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation Vladimir Kuzkin, who chaired the 16th session of the CEMA Permanent Committee, explained the work of the session. (Miyeczer Rapolsky), director general of the Central Civil Aviation Administration of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of the CEMA delegations, expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome given to the guests in Baku and for the pleasant conditions created for the participants of the meeting. Also present at the reception were (Hurudin) Aliyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, Aleksandr [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, (Atlov), worker of the CPSU Central Committee, (Gislav Proski), deputy of CEMA Civil Aviation [word indistinct], (Akhundov), deputy chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, and (?Sadikov), chairman of the Azerbaijan Civil Aviation Administration.

U.S. WILL USE 'BIG STICK' AT WILLIAMSBURG TALKS

LD262137 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 26 May 83

["Washington's Big Stick" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- TASS observer Ivan Ablamov writes:

The session of the EEC Council at the level of foreign ministers that ended yesterday has concluded the preparation for the meeting of the leaders of the seven biggest countries of the capitalist world which opens on May 23 in Williamsburg, USA. This preparation was held in the atmosphere of pessimism, the lack of confidence in the West that it is possible to solve cardinally the problems of unemployment running into many millions, to overcome the stagnation in economy and world trade. At the same time, this preparation showed Washington's disregard for the interests of its allies.

By all indications, at the meeting in Williamsburg, the Reagan administration intends, as before, to use its much favoured "big stick" against its partners and competitors to get from them concessions in the economic and political spheres. The United States will clearly be placing the emphasis on its own interests and striving to solve its economic difficulties at the expense of its allies.

Even though the United States makes claims to "leadership" in the Western world, it is not at all going at the meeting in Williamsburg to come to the assistance of France, Italy, Canada and other allies which are in the throes of economic disaster.

Quite the contrary, Washington arrogantly rejects the demands of its allies for the decrease of the budget deficit, bank rates and for stabilization of the dollar. France through its leaders accused the United States of the fact that its huge budgetary deficits, high rates of banking credit and the high dollar rate undermine the economy and currencies of West European countries. The view of the French Government is shared also by other West European countries, wrote the British FINANCIAL TIMES. It is accidental that French President Francois Mitterrand suggested the system based on the domination by the dollar, and Washington gave a hostile reception to this proposal. The existing financial system brings huge profits to the United States. Allies believe that Washington simply fleeces them, pumping tens of billions of dollars from Western Europe into the United States, using these funds to patch up its own budget and to finance its huge programme of the arms race.

While declaring for "freedom of trade" in the markets of other countries, the Reagan administration puts up ever new protectionist barriers to products from West European countries and Japan on the U.S. market. In this sphere, too, Washington expects unilateral concessions from its partners.

The Washington administration is stubbornly trying to prevent its allies from putting their goods on the vast market in the East. The Washington administration is well aware that this will deal a blow to the economy of West European countries and Japan that depend heavily on foreign trade. For the market of the USSR and other CMEA countries has become for the EEC countries the second biggest market for industrial equipment after the United States. It is not surprising that the Common Market made an official protest against the new bill on control over the exports that has been drawn up by the Reagan administration, the bill that enables Washington to dictate to all capitalist countries with whom and on what terms they should trade. Now that the opening of the meeting is a few days off, the Senate committee on banking, yesterday approved this draft bill that is simply abominable, as the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI describes it.

Assessing the unceremonious actions by the Reagan administration the French LE MONDE writes that the Reagan administration shows a firm conviction that what is good for America is good for the rest of the world. And it does not care a straw for the rest of the world. And this "Pax Americana" concept the United States intends to impose in Williamsburg.

ARBATOV ON SOVIET, U.S. POLICIES; AFGHANISTAN

PM261541 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 May 83 p 4

[Third part of interview with Georgiy Arbatov by Willem Oltmans under the rubric "Our Publications": "Dialogues on Detente: The Rhetoric of Confrontation. Where Does It Lead?"]

[Text] Question: Former U.S. ambassador to Moscow Malcolm Toon stated at the time that an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations is impossible" without cardinal changes in the Soviet world outlook." Richard Pipes, NSC apparatus staffer under President Reagan, went even further in stating that if the Soviet Union "does not renounce communism" there will be a war.

Answer: Pipes is not the first professor whose head has been turned by the move from university podium to the Washington corridors of power. He was obviously impatient to present us with an ultimatum, but his statement frightened not us, but the Washington establishment which wants to see the Reaganites as conservatives rather than as right-wing extremists. This is understandable. The price of right-wing extremism in such matters as Soviet-U.S. relations could be unacceptably high.

Toon spoke diplomatically, more like a conservative rather than a right-wing extremist. But both positions share the same logic. To raise some kind of "cardinal changes" in Soviet world outlook as a condition for any significant improvement in relations means for sure, to bring matters to an exacerbation of tension.

Question: And yet the existing ideological differences continue to affect relations negatively...

Answer: There can be no argument that ideological differences exert their influence on international relations. But the potential for international conflicts which is inherent in such differences should not be exaggerated.

Let us imagine the following hypothetical situation: Instead of the Soviet Union, the United States has to deal with another power which is an exact copy of the United States itself. A state which shares with the United States an identical world outlook, economic and political systems, similar electoral practices, an identical congress in which quite a few irresponsible politicians are sitting, a similar military-industrial complex, and mass news media. Imagine also that this U.S. "copy" has the same way of life, presupposing an incredible waste of energy, that it is also interested in the Persian Gulf's oil and the world's other mineral resources just like the real United States, that it is distinguished by the very same egocentrism and conviction in its own righteousness and messianism, that it also is impatient to "improve" the whole world in its own image and likeness and to build its own "Pax Americana." Would matters on our planet develop better then than now, when the USSR and the United States differ from one another in many respects?

Question: How do you understand "peaceful competition between the superpowers"?

Answer: Not so much between the superpowers as between the different social systems. Peaceful competition between the two systems means that each one of them demonstrates to its people and to the whole world, what it can offer in the sphere of economic and social development and in the cultural sphere.

Such competition is inevitable, but it does not necessarily lead to political and military conflicts between states.

The currently existing false interpretations and deliberate distortions of Soviet positions on this issue are based on a completely different competition. This competition, this contest, is often described in America as a battle between good and evil in which the first is personified, of course, by the United States.

Question: But cannot things be seen from the viewpoint that the USSR wants to take over the U.S. position as the most powerful and most influential, maybe even dominant power in the world?

Answer: The idea of world domination is absolutely alien to our ideology and our entire way of thought. It is, furthermore, necessary to bear in mind that the Soviet economy does not need external expansion for its growth. But even if all this was discounted, there would still remain especially pragmatic reasons for not imitating U.S. foreign policy. The costs of maintaining an empire in our times are growing, while the benefits from it are always diminishing. Look at the troubles America has encountered over the last 15 years as a consequence of its global expansion.

Question: Mr Reagan began his Presidency with a series of sharp rhetorical attacks against the Soviet leadership. This could hardly have helped Soviet-U.S. relations.

Answer: It is true that from its very first days in power the Reagan administration has been using any pretext to hurl insulting accusations at the Soviet Union. This bellicose rhetoric is supported by the corresponding policy, mainly an acceleration of the arms race. I think that the intention to provoke the Soviet Union into changing its political course so as to justify the United States' return to the cold war is an important motivating force behind such rhetoric and policy.

The 26th CPSU Congress showed the total futility of such attempts. It put forward a constructive action program on the basic international problems, including Soviet-U.S. relations. It was stressed once again from the congress rostrum that we continue to look upon the normalization of these relations as a matter of great importance. But this does not depend just on us. In politics, just as in relations between people, only one side's whim is needed for a quarrel, while peace requires general agreement.

Question: There is a widely held opinion in the West that the communists relate to socialist revolution not just as bystanders. You see, you consider it your "international duty" to help revolutionaries. This is what causes problems and creates situations which leave no room for peaceful coexistence.

Answer: Such arguments are convinging only at a first glance. Yes, we are not indifferent to the outcome of the struggle for socialism in other countries, and we make no secret of our sympathies. But we consider that the only way to help socialist revolutions abroad is our own example in building a better society in our country and resolving existing problems more successfully. We are against the imposition of socialism on other countries from outside, against the so-called "export of revolution." At the same time we are against any attempts to export counterrevolution and restore prerevolutionary regimes by way of foreign interference.

Question: And what about Afghanistan, then? Did the Soviet Union not impose its will on that country? Is this not a classic example of exporting communism by the force of arms?

Answer: We did not "export" the April 1978 revolution to Afghanistan. This is well known to all who are familiar with events in Afghanistan.

In actual fact, there was no need to "export" revolution to Afghanistan: internal contradictions in that country had reached such a level that the only way out of the crisis for the Afghans, for the majority of the people, was to radically change the political and social system. The uprising in April 1978 itself was an answer to the previous regime's attempt to accomplish a coup d'etat and destroy Afghanistan's left wing forces -- trade unions, students' unions, and the People's Democratic Party. In reply to a series of murders and arrests the PDPA took up arms and the old regime was overthrown. This revolution was a strictly internal matter for Afghanistan.

Question: But the Soviet Union did sympathize with the revolutionaries.

Answer: Of course. Their goals were noble and they expressed the true aspriations of the people. After the revolution we considerably increased our economic and technical aid to Afghanistan.

Question: And also military?

Answer: The revolution was forced to defend itself. The classes which has lost power, lands, and privileges were doing everything to defeat the revolution. From the very first days of the revolution Afghanistan was subjected to foreign interference which has gradually grown into an undeclared war. By rendering military aid, the Soviet Union was striving to help Afghanistan's people repulse the military interference.

NICOSIA SESSION HITS U.S. CENTCOM ESTABLISHMENT

GF261132 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 May 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Centcom -- The U.S. Aggressive Weapon of Interference in the Affairs of Independent Countries"]

[Text] Representatives of 40 countries and 10 international organizations have participated in the conference on matter related to the establishement of Centcom, that is to say the U.S. Central Command. This conference was held in Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus.

One participant, Mohammed Sardar, who represented the AAPSO and who is one of the social leaders of Afghanistan has expressed his view on the meeting. He said that the participants of the conference strongly confirmed the view that the establishment of Centcom constitutes an aggressive move by U.S. imperialism. He added: The United States has placed 19 countries within the sphere of this command. The establishment of th U.S. Central Command has escalated international tension -- the reason being that the said command is aimed at strengthening the U.S. military presence in the (?Red) Sea, the Near East, and the Perian Gulf region.

The establishment of Centcom is linked with the U.S. wish to use the Rapid Deployment Force units for suppressing liberation movements and for interfering in the affairs of Near and Middle East countries.

The communique issued at the end of the Nicosia conference defended the view that the measures the United States has imposed on Lebanon for resolving the situation in that country conflict with the demand for Israel's immediate withdrawal from Lebanon without conditions. The communique described this state of affairs as one of the plans aimed at realizing U.S. and Israeli [word indistinct] in the Near East.

In continuing his statement, Mohammad Sardar described the establishment of the U.S. Central Command as being linked with the U.S. undeclared war against the DRA.

He said: Washington is extending every kind of aid to the counterrevolutionary groups. On the other hand, everything points to the fact that U.S. moves aimed at disruption of revolutionary (?achievements) in Afghanistan are meeting with defeat. The Afghan people are strongly supporting the measures being taken by the government of their homeland.

The participants of the international conference in Nicosia have called on the peoples of the continents to consolidate their (?unity) against the aggressive imperialist (?ploys) in various parts of the world.

Mohammad Sardar said: The conference in the capital of Cyprus has highly appreciated the Soviet support for the world liberation movement. The Soviet proposals for consolidating peace and creating nuclear-free regions in the world have been described as (?reasonable).

UNEP DOCUMENTS STRESS END TO ARMS RACE, APARTHEID

LD261035 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Nairobi May 26 TASS -- The eleventh session of the Board of Governors of UNEP, the United Nations Environmental Protection Programme, has ended here after adopting a number of documents urging that the utmost should be done for curbing the arms race, condemning racism and apartheid, and envisaging specific steps for environmental protection.

The disarmament resolution, adopted at the session in spite of strong resistance by the representatives of a number of Western powers, above all, the United States, France and the FRG, emphasizes that the stockpiling of weapons of mass annihilation and the development of new types of them is a threat to very life on earth, and to environment. Military spending diverts substantial resources which could be spent on peaceful constructive purposes.

An atmosphere of peace and security on our planet must facilitate the cause of protecting nature, the document emphasizes. The United States and its NATO allies during the proceedings of the forum once again acted as accomplice of Zionism and racism, and gave a hostile reception to resolutions condemning Israel and the Republic of South Africa.

The participants in the meeting adopted a decision on drawing up a long-term plan for environmental protection until 2000. The forum endorsed the budget of the organization for 1983-1984 and the agenda for the next session.

FIRST STAGE OF SOVIET, IAEA TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD201610 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- The first stage of talks between delegations of the Soviet Union and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the question of placing several Soviet atomic power stations and research reactors under IAEA control was held in Moscow from May 17 to 20.

CONGRESSIONAL DECISION ON MX FUNDING CRITICIZED

Reagan 'Triumph' Scorned

LD262216 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 26 May 83

["Who Is Being Deceived in Washington?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Deception is not such a rare phenomenon in the political life in the United States. But what happened yesterday on the Capitol Hill in Washington is a rare example of "harmony", when the head of the White House readily promised to the Congress to do what he is not going to do and the members of the Congress, in any case large numbers of them, readily went along with the administration's empty promises. As a result they voted for the allocation to the Pentagon in the current financial year of 625 million dollars for further development and testing of "MX" missiles, the qualitatively new system of nuclear weapons, first strike weapons.

The results of the voting in the Congress compelled the newspaper WASHINGTON POST to comment today in the way unflattering for both sides that not since the United States Congress adopted the well-known Tonkin resolution did a President win such a "triumph" being in so dubious a position.

The dubiousness of Reagan's stand in this case with regard to the Congress is compared with the notorious action of President Lyndon Johnson. Early in August 1964 the U.S. Naval forces, with his approval, provoked an incident in the Gulf of Tonkin by attacking North Vietnamese vessels. Taking advantage of this provocation by the Pentagon, Johnson got from the Congress the powers to conduct large-scale hostilities in Vietnam.

President Reagan's stand is essentially very similar: Imposing on the country the deployment of the new system of "MX" nuclear ballistic missiles the head of the White House was hypocritically deliberating that the implementation of the "MX" programme will allegedly give an "impetus" to the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction. Reagan promised to the congressmen that he will even modify somewhat in the direction of realism his stand at the talks with the USSR, the way it has been demanded by some U.S. legislators. If only the Congress voted for the allocations for the "MX" missiles, Reagan will not be found wanting. Facts, however, indicate the opposite.

The arming with "MX" missiles means not at all "reduction," the way President Reagan assures, but a further buildup of the United States nuclear potential which entails the continuation and intensification of the strategic arms race. A similar picture is observed in the sphere of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. Reagan continues insisting on his "zero option" which envisages the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. True, this option is now described as "interim variant," but this does not alter its essence. Thus, there are no changes in Washington's stand that were promised to the congressmen by Reagan. Reagan's promises are empty verbiage.

It is known where the United States was carried by Lyndon Johnson's machinations in the Congress and the venture in Vietnam that was sanctioned by him, though certain persons in Washington clearly start to forget this. And who can predict where the present reckless manipulations of the Washington administration can lead, particularly in such a sphere as the balance of nuclear potentials. The United States Congress or individual congressmen can still be misled but the price to pay for this might prove inordinately high.

'Justification' Criticized

LD261942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The U.S. Senate, following the House of Representatives, has approved the allocation of $625 million for the development and testing of the MX first-strike strategic missile system. Here is the latest news commentary, with Anatoliy Doronin at the microphone:

Having obtained Congress' approval of the MX system, by twisting arms, disinformation, and downright lies, President Reagan has expressed satisfaction with the result of the vote and declared that Congress has made an important step in the good of America. In his words, the MX program is vital, I quote, for the defense of U.S. security, for a reduction in the level of nuclear weapons and for strengthening peace.

It is precisely on these points, put forward by President Reagan by way of justification for the MX program, that I would like to dwell. His first assertion is that the MX missile is supposedly necessary for the defense of U.S. security, but what threatens this? The Soviet Union, which has stated for all to hear that it will not be first to use nuclear weapons, and has called on the other nuclear powers to do the same, above all the United States? The Soviet Union, which proposed radical reductions of strategic forces? Of course not.

The absurdity of this assertion is obvious, just like the second one, incidentally, that the MX program supposedly fosters a reduction of nuclear weapons. In what way? Has the deployment of 100 new missiles, each with ten warheads, 1,000 new warheads altogether, really got anything in common with arms reduction? It is naive to think that the increased U.S. nuclear might -- the United States would then have a superiority of 1 and 1/2 times over the USSR in this type of weapon -- will lead to positive results at the Soviet-U.S. talks. More likely it will be the other way round.

The third assertion, that the MX program supposedly fosters the strengthening of peace, will not withstand any criticism. As many legislators stated during the debate, including Senator Hart, the implementation of the MX program, in conjunction with the adoption of reciprocal measures by the USSR, will inexorably bring the United States closer to nuclear war.

So what good for America is the President talking about? After all, millions of Americans do not regard the nuclear threat as a boon. But there exists another America, the America known as a state within a state, the military-industrial complex, the America of the arms manufacturers who have turned nuclear missiles, bombers, submarines, cruise missiles and other types of arms into everyday merchandise. They manipulate the thesis of national security so as to constantly pump a multibillion military budget, through military orders, into its safes.

The country is undergoing a serious economic crisis. Millions of Americans have been deprived not only of jobs but also of the little aid they had in the form of social programs. Yet arms manufacturers, juggling with theses of U.S. vulnerability and of the strengthening of national security, seem about to drown in their own superprofits. It is their good that the U.S. President is concerned about. He has called the MX missile "the Peacekeeper," in order to delude Americans, but it is needed only by the manufacturers of death, not by the American people.

Further Comment

LD270054 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 26 May 83

[Comment by Vladyslav Kozyakov]

[Text] The approval of $625 million for the MX missile by Congress was accompanied by purely demagogic assertions that this would promote arms control. Such was the major argument President Reagan used in lobbying hard for the MX missile in phone calls and in meetings with House members and Senators. But the argument is completely false.

It is not the first time the United States initiates the development of a new sophisticated type of nuclear armament. It was the United States which created and used the first atom bombs with the main purpose of exerting pressure on the Soviet Union. It was the United States which first developed the intercontinental strategic bombers in the mid fifties, nuclear powered submarines also in the mid-fifties and multiple independent retargetable reentry vehicles in the late sixties. But none of these American initiatives in developing new weapons systems resulted in promoting arms control negotiations. On the contrary, every time the Soviet Union was forced to react to the dangers created by America and to develop similar weapons.

Actually, every time Washington launched a new round in the nuclear arms race this made the arms control problem more and more complicated. In other words, the problems of a nuclear buildup sponsored by the American military-industrial complex are absolutely incompatible with any constructive and sincere attitude towards the arms limitation talks. This was true of the past and this is equally true of the present, when Congress has endorsed President Reagan's plan to develop the MX missile.

It is noteworthy that the MX missile is a first strike weapon. To build 100 missiles with 10 warheads each would mean to create the destructive potential equal to 13,000 atom bombs like the one dropped on Hiroshima. It's an integral part of the Reagan administration's plan to achieve a military superiority over the Soviet Union. As Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal Dmitry Ustinov pointed out, the MX missile is a weapon destabilizing the strategic situation as a whole. Soviet leaders repeatedly warned that the deployment of the MX missiles in the United States would be a challenge to common sense and a trampling of the people's will for peace. No programs of (?such an) arms buildup will ever force the Soviet Union to make unilateral concessions. The Soviet Union will be compelled to counter the challenge of the American side by deploying corresponding weapons systems of its own. To counter the MX missile the Soviet Union will develop an analogous missile. This warning was made by Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov last December. Those are not threats at all, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party pointed out. We are wholly (?opposed) to any such course of events and are doing everything to avoid it, but it's essential that those who shape United States policy as well as the public at large should be perfectly clear on the real state of affairs. Hence, if the men in Washington really believe that new weapons systems will be a trump for the Americans at negotiations we want them to know that these trumps are false. Yuriy Andropov continued. Any policy directed to securing military superiority over the Soviet Union has no future and can only heighten the threat of war.

So the Reagan administration's assertions that the MX missile is a step forward for arms control is a failing maneuver aimed at misleading the American public.

Actually the new missile will lead to an ever-growing nuclear arms race. As Senator Edward Kennedy said, the MX is a needless escalation of the arms race which should be stopped before it's too late.

TASS ASSESSES REAGAN 26 MAY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD271320 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Washington May 27 TASS -- In spite of the fact that the plans for the deployment of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Western Europe are meeting with resolute protests from the peoples of a number of countries, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said in an interview with foreign television journalists on Thursday that the United States intended to carry on the implementation of its dangerous militaristic plans.

The U.S. President gave the interview on the eve of the meeting of the major seven Western countries in the town of Williamsburg, which the Republican administration intends to use for bringing fresh pressure to bear on those countries so that the plans for the deployment of these missiles should not be frustrated. In that connection a correspondent of the West German ARD television company drew Ronald Reagan's attention to the mounting concern in West Germany over the fact that the United States is not serious in conducting talks with the Soviet Union as regards the U.S. medium-range missiles. Among the figures who are critical about the stand of the USA on that issue is former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the journalist stressed.

In putting a question to the U.S. President, a correspondent of the British ITN television company also noted that the Britons are concerned about the forthcoming deployment of the U.S. cruise missiles on Britain's territory.

A representative of the Canadian CBS television company stressed that there is opposition in his country to the plans to test American cruise missiles on Canada's territory.

Ronald Reagan answered these questions with the same hackneyed set of arguments which he permanently uses. He claimed that a firm stand of the USA and its Western allies on the question of Euromissiles would compel the Soviet Union to accept the American stand. The United States, he said, adheres as before to its proposals on an "interim variant" and "zero option" which mean in practice only one thing -- unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union and ensuring a nuclear advantage for NATO in Europe.

The U.S. President said that the United States and its allies should be strong enough to inflict serious damage upon the Soviet Union and its allies as a result of the first strike.

It followed from Ronald Reagan's answers that the USA is holding talks in Geneva in order to try to mislead the West European nations. In so doing the President was trying to lay blame at the wrong door by alleging that it is the stand of the Soviet Union and not of the USA which prevents an agreement.

Ronald Reagan denied that the United States has a stake in a "trade war" against the Soviet Union. Yet it followed from his answers to the journalists that in the course of the Williamsburg meeting Washington will press ahead for a further reduction of trade and economic ties between the Western countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The U.S. President's answers contained nothing comforting in the field of the economy for the future partners at the Williamsburg talks, who are forced to pay for the enormous U.S. state budget deficit, the high American interest rates, the inflated dollar rate and the policy of protectionism.

PRAVDA NOTES MAINE RESOLUTION ON SAMANTHA SMITH

PM261336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report under the rubric "Abroad": "A Cherished Dream"]

[Text] Washington, 24 May -- The U.S. people increasingly want to know the truth about the Soviet Union's real policy and about the Soviet people's life. Evidence of this is the massive impact made in the United States by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov's reply to Samantha Smith, the American schoolgirl from Manchester (Maine).

As is known, the 10-year-old American girl sent Yu.V. Andropov a letter expressing profound concern in connection with the buildup of the arms race and the danger of the outbreak of war. In his reply the Soviet leader told the girl that the USSR is doing all it can to prevent a war and that in the Soviet Union neither adults nor children want either a big or "small" war.

So that Samantha could see for herself the Soviet people's love of peace, Yu.V. Andropov invited her to visit the USSR.

The legislature of the state of Maine, Samantha Smith's home state, has adopted a resolution warmly welcoming the 10-year-old American schoolgirl's initiative and the Soviet leader's reply. The document says that her letter "kindled a spark of hope in the darkness and cold of current international relations." It impinged on the simple but most cherished dream of people all over the world: "To live in peace, to trade and cooperate with every neighbor in the world." It is on that basis that the United States and the Soviet Union should build their relations, the resolution says.

MOSCOW TV ON U.S. TRAINING FOR NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS

LD251947 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] According to U.S. official reports, there have been 32 accidents involving American nuclear weapons in which a real threat of explosion or radioactive contamination was posed. The most memorable occasion occurred 3 years ago, when a Trident missile exploded, throwing the warhead out of the silo. In a matter of minutes there were grey hairs on the heads of a lot of people -- military and civilians -- because everything was within a hair's breadth of disaster. The Pentagon decided, albeit belatedly, to hold an exercise to show America that the military know what to do when the next nuclear accident occurs. [camera shows troops in protective clothing at site of mock accident] With much publicity and invitations to television crews, a situation was set up in the Nevada desert in which a helicopter, for the purposes of the exercise, supposedly carrying three nuclear warheads, went down. For greater reality, radioactive aerosols were spread around. It seems the Pentagon foresees more disasters, incidents and emergencies with its nuclear weapons, and has reconciled itself to the fact and considers them inevitable. That is what frightens Americans today.

LACK OF RESPONSE TO CORRUPTION IN U.S. 'PUZZLING'

LD221128 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 May 83

["Moscow Viewpoint," by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] For a long time I have been puzzling over a riddle in Washington's political life, a riddle I just can't solve. As we all remember, the Watergate incident led to a major political scandal in American history, a scandal that ended in the resignation of President Nixon. In the 2 or so years the current President has been in office there have been about a dozen scandals, each of which by its nature was amoral and just as illegal as the Watergate break-in. However, not only has not one of the recent scandals caused such serious repercussions, but not even all of them taken together have had such an effect. President Reagan is so good-natured with regard to these violations of the law that he makes jokes at Washington's elegant evening parties.

Well, I find all this quite puzzling, very difficult to explain. THE NEW YORK TIMES recently offered its own interpretation of this strange situation when it said that these scandals, exposed one after another and involving top-ranking members of the administration, are not doing much to affect Reagan's political reputation, because reports of the scandals, as the TIMES says, have become commonplace. Well, that's some logic. So American public opinion is so used to corruption high up in government and total disregard of the law by top representatives of the administration that it has already stopped reacting to them. Even if that were true, THE NEW YORK TIMES is still admitting that the wave of corruption in Washington today is no longer an exception but the rule, standard behavior for Washington's elite under President Reagan.

Although the editors of THE NEW YORK TIMES should be commended for their important admission — that won't go unnoticed around the world — I must take issue with the interpretation they offer. Even before Watergate, Washington was rocked from time to time by big political scandals. Such incidents occurred under Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. Consequently, Watergate did not create such a sensation because it was unexpected. That's not logical or convincing. There was a different reason. When Nixon was in office there were some powerful and influential groups who did not go along with his activities, perhaps his policy of easing international tensions, and so they took advantage of the incident to get rid of Nixon.

As for the current presidency, those same groups apparently have no cause to be dissatisfied with Reagan. The living standards of millions of Americans have vastly deteriorated because around 12 million people are unemployed, and social spending has been cut drastically. Yet the profits of the military-industrial complex have reached an unprecedented scale. The poor in America are getting poorer and the rich are getting richer.

So President Reagan has simply justified the hopes the military-industrial corporations had for him. Perhaps that's why the current administration has survived this unprecedented series of scandals. The scandals have involved such influential people so close to the White House as Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan, Director of the CIA William Casey, Secretary of Justice William French Smith, Secretary of the Navy John Lehman, presidential adviser Richard Allen, and to top off this notorious line-up, the wealthy California businessman Thomas Reed, who recently had to resign as a special presidential adviser on national security.

That list alone, and it is far from complete, shows that there is corruption on a wide scale at the highest levels of government. Watergate has been forgotten and so have the promises made after Watergate to clean up Washington.

Bribery and embezzlement in Reagan's Washington are thriving. The muckrakers are silent, the President is joking, and the public, if it's upset, is not saying so out loud. Why? That's the riddle I've been trying to solve.

CIA SEEKS TO 'INFILTRATE' CONGRESS VIA RFE, VOA

PM251542 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 May 83 p 3

[V. Biryukov article under the rubric "Commentator's Opinion": "Loophole for the CIA"]

[Text] The question of the accreditation of the Radio Free Europe and "Voice of America" radio stations to the U.S. Congress is being debated in the U.S. Senate. It is no secret to anyone that from the moment of their inception in the early fifties these subversive radio stations have operated under direct CIA control. The radio stations employ full-time professional spies specializing in sabotage and the gathering of various kinds of information of interest to U.S. Government propaganda.

In this connection, the question arises: Is the Republican administration's planned infiltration into Congress of CIA staffers working at the aforementioned radio stations an attempt to make it easy for them to keep tabs on U.S. legislators? It is well known that the Reagan administration often has grounds for "dissatisfaction" with Congress' activities, especially recently. The White House has increasingly encountered opposition to militarist plans and its economic program. In the last few days alone, for example, the Senate has rejected two draft budgets for 1984 envisaging a lunatic increase in military appropriations. It is also common knowledge that this would not be the first time that the U.S. intelligence services have put their fellow countrymen, congressmen included, under surveillance.

It is not hard to imagine the tasks which will be assigned to CIA agents if they infiltrate Congress by this cunning means. To turn the country's supreme legislative organ into an orchestra obeying every movement of the White House baton is the Republican administration's dream.

And it would appear that it is counting on achieving such a situation with the help of any compromising information which the CIA manages to gather.

COMPARISON ON GORBACHEV RETURN FROM CANADA

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 26 May, page 4, carries a report on the return from Canada of the delegation led by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has been compared with the TASS report subheaded "Aliyev at Return," published in the 25 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 3, and found to be identical except for the addition of the names of the following officials also present at the airport: A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.A. Karlov, N.Ye. Kruchina, and V.K. Mesyats, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and USSR Deputy Ministers B.Ye. Panyukov and N.S. Ryzhov.

U.S. TO SUPPLY MILITARY HARDWARE, ARMS TO TAIWAN

PM261019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Text] New York, 25 May (TASS) -- As THE NEW YORK TIMES reports in a dispatch from Taipei, the Reagan administration plans to supply Taiwan with arms worth $780 million in 1984.

It was noted earlier in the American press that the U.S. State Department is preparing a new program for deliveries of weapons and military hardware to Taipei in 1984, which, THE WASHINGTON POST noted, will be "the Reagan government's biggest military deal with Taiwan." Officials expect the deal to provide for additional deliveries of air defense missiles, antisubmarine defense systems, and so forth. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, China has several times accused the Reagan government of "exceeding the earlier level of weapons deliveries to Taiwan."

U.S.-PRC TRADE TALKS IN BEIJING REPORTED

LD261111 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Beijing May 26 TASS -- The first session of the Chinese-American joint commission on trade has ended here. According to the XINHUA agency, the sides discussed a range of commercial and economic problems, including industrial and technical cooperation.

A press release, issued by the United States Embassy in the People's Republic of China on the eve of the session, pointed out that the volume of bilateral trade in the first quarter of 1983 was 1,200 million dollars or 17 percent less than in the corresponding period last year. The reduction in trade was due, mainly, to the decision of the American side to place restrictions on the import of Chinese textiles.

Speaking at a press conference in Beijing after the closing of the session, the head of the American delegation United States Secretary of Commerce Mr Baldridge declared that specific questions, concerning the lifting of restrictions on the import of Chinese textiles to the United States, had not been solved during the talks. According to Baldridge, still outstanding is the question of the transfer of up-to-date American technology to China including the so-called "duel use", i.e. which can be used both for civilian and military purposes. The secretary of commerce said that the United States was going to "liberalize" its policy in this field step by step but bearing in mind the national security of its country.

Judging from the statement by the American secretary of commerce, the session also discussed legal problems, in other words, preferential terms Washington and the United States monopolies are persistently pressing for concerning American capital investments in the economy of China. It will be recalled, that a meeting of the Chinese-American Commission on Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Beijing earlier this month. It discussed the progress of implementation of a number of bilateral projects in transport and other branches.

TASS CITES VNA ON CHINESE BORDER 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD220659 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Hanoi May 22 TASS -- Over the period from May 8 to 17 the Chinese side engineered numerous provocations in Vietnam's border provinces, the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY said. A number of populated localities came under machine-gun and mortar fire. There are killed and injured among the civilian population as a result of these actions. A resolute rebuff has been given to the violators of the border.

U.S. NUCLEAR MIGHT IN FAR EAST 'THREAT' TO USSR

OW220643 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 19 May 83

[Afonin commentary]

[Text] Recently, it has become the trend of Japanese officials to complain to foreign countries about Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles. The deployment of such missiles in the Soviet Far East has been reported as if it would pose a danger to Japan. The Japanese Government is seeking the support of the United States and the West European countries on this issue. For example, Foreign Minister Abe complained about the SS-20's at the foreign ministerial conference held recently in Paris. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Afonin comments:

To make the Soviet Union the source of military threat in the Far East is a serious mistake of using the means to justify the end. Just as in other areas of the world, the formidable threat in this region, including the threat of nuclear war, is the deployment of U.S. Naval and Air Force units equipped with nuclear arms. The United States has more than 300 military installations in the Far East, close to the Soviet border. To describe these installations, it will suffice to point out that the U.S. Naval bases at Yokosuka and Sasebo in Japan have become home ports for U.S. aircraft carriers with nuclear arms on board and that the deployment of the aircraft carriers has been guaranteed.

Vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including those based at Japanese ports, have recently started to make increasingly provocative moves in the seas off the Soviet coast. In 1982 alone, attack carriers of the U.S. 7th Fleet appeared in the Sea of Japan on three occasions. And for the first time since the end of the last world war, units of landing-craft carriers loaded with Marines were deployed in the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk. A large U.S. fleet composed of the aircraft carriers Enterprise and Midway and more than two other war ships appeared in the sea close to the Kamchatka Peninsula last September. A large number of U.S. submarines carrying nuclear missiles are constantly cruising the Far East.

It should not be overlooked that all these bellicose games of the United States are directly connected with the increasingly more frequent statements by Japanese officials on blockading international sealanes around Japan. However, the U.S. military authorities do not stop here. They have been increasing their military capabilities in the Far East. The U.S. 7th Fleet has been replenished with the most advanced large vessels. It has been announced that these vessels will be equipped with cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. New B-52 strategic bombers, capable of carrying not only nuclear bombs but also nuclear missiles, will be deployed in the Pacific. The F-16 fighter-bomber, capable of carrying nuclear arms, will be deployed at the Misawa Air Base. All these are not fabrications but actual facts; they clearly prove that the nuclear threat of the United States has become increasingly more serious in the Far East and the threat posed to the Soviet Union is more serious than in other areas.

A large number of American nuclear arms deployed in Asia, the Pacific, the Far East and the Indian Ocean are targeted at the Soviet Union, and a considerably large portion of Soviet territory is within the range of these nuclear arms. When it comes to spreading rumors of a Soviet threat, both the United States and Japan -- which has always followed in the footsteps of the United States -- maintain that it is better to pout and complain.

The Soviet Union cannot shut its eyes to the actual threat posed to its own security, and so quite naturally it has taken corresponding measures that are principally defensive in nature. Such defense measures against the American nuclear arms deployed in Asia, the Far East and the Pacific and Indian Oceans will certainly not constitute any threat to the countries, including Japan, in these areas unless the territories of these countries are used for a nuclear attack against the Soviet Union. U.S. imperialism aims for military superiority, and it is not content with its approximate balance of force with the Soviet Union.

Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his answers to questions posed by the West German journal DER SPIEGEL that the U.S. Government attempts to force unilateral disarmament on the Soviet Union not only in Europe but also in Asia; he also stated that Washington attempts to force the Soviet Union not to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in the Soviet Far East. On this as well as many other issues, the Japanese ruling clique has merely echoed the words of the United States.

The road to true security has been widely known for quite some time. The Soviet Union has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear arms. However, doesn't the United States follow this example? If the United States follows this example, the security of the peoples and countries of the Far East will increase remarkably.

In this connection, the Soviet Union has proposed to Japan the signing of a nonnuclear aggression agreement based on Japan's strict adherence to the three nonnuclear principles -- not to produce, acquire or import nuclear weapons. However, Japan has offhandedly turned down this proposal.

Are there any disadvantages for Japan in accepting this proposal? Is it not true that the three nonnuclear principles were declared by Japan of its own will and were not forced upon it by other countries? Does it mean that Japan cannot strictly abide by the three nonnuclear principles, or does it mean that Japan is not allowed to strictly abide by these principles? Why then does Japan clamor about the Soviet threat while refusing the guarantee for its security that does not demand any great endeavor on its part? One should not be surprised that the spurious argument made up in Tokyo to the notorious fabrications about the Soviet threat is not persuasive at all.

U.S. MILITARY IN JAPAN SCORED ON ACCIDENT

LD260917 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 26 TASS -- The American military command refuses to admit Japanese police officials to the United States Air Force Base Atsugi for the investigation of the explosion there yesterday of an "E-28 Hawkeye" early radio location [as received] warning plane. Four Japanese workers were killed and one was taken to hospital in serious condition as a result of this tragic incident.

Kyoto Tsushin reports today that no incident involving United States Armed Forces can be investigated under an understanding between Tokyo and Washington without the permission of the American command in Japan. In the post-war period, over 1,000 people have already perished in Japan as a result of plane crashes and explosions on American bases and of other incidents connected with American forces.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION STANCE ON AFGHANISTAN HIT

PM261553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[International commentary by correspondent A. Palladin: "As a Blind"]

[Text] Washington [date not given] -- The State Department recently issued another statement which, as is the custom under the Reagan Administration, bears a relation not so much to diplomacy as to propaganda and, moreover, to that variety of propaganda which is called "black". Posing as an international moralist, the U.S. foreign policy department voiced displeasure at the way the Afghan Government, in realization of its sovereign rights, is defending the country against raids by counterrevolutionary gangs. Taking under their wing the champions of feudal obscurantism, for whom the emancipation of women, universal equality of rights, and universal literacy are tantamount to sacrilege, the gentlemen of "Foggy Bottom" called the Kabul authorities' actions "uncivilized."

The founders of the American capital called the area where the State Department building now stands "Foggy Bottom." The marsh in this part of Washington was drained long ago, but, figuratively speaking, the fogs are spreading over "Foggy Bottom" more than before, seeking to obscure the vision of all gullible and ignorant people.

Take the example of the "charges" against the Afghan Government. It is hardly fitting that those who burned the peaceful inhabitants of Indochina with napalm and who are everywhere protecting bloody tyrants should set criteria for "civilized" behavior. As is clear from an official statement on Kabul Radio, the tirade by the makers of Washington diplomacy is also simply groundless. It is based not on facts but on fabrications.

It is current practice for the present U.S. Administration to lecture other peoples, taking up and exaggerating noxious cock-and-bull stories. But in this case the fog being released in connection with the situation in Afhganistan also acts as a smoke-screen designed to mask the backstage role which the Reagan administration is playing in Afghan events.

On the very eve of 1983 THE WASHINGTON TIMES published an article by James Phillips calling on the White House to increase aid to the forces which unleashed the armed struggle against the revolutionary transformation in the DRA. The United States and the Afghan basmaks, the author stated candidly, have "common aims," and therefore it is Washington's "moral duty" to support the counterrevolutionaries in every possible way.

Phillips is a spokesman for the ultraconservative Heritage Foundation organization. The latter is renowed for becoming Reagan's closest adviser on questions of foreign policy and military strategy. The Heritage Foundation has no formal status, but its computations and proposals frequently acquire the nature of official U.S. policy.

This was what happened this time, too. The pages of THE WASHINGTON TIMES had not had time to yellow before the White House adopted the decision to increase quantitatively and qualitatively the aid to bandit formations making raids into Afghan territory. The basmaks obtained heavy arms and missiles in addition to the light small arms which flowed in a still broader stream to the bandits. THE NEW YORK TIMES reported these Reagan administration actions at the beginning of May.

But this is what is particularly remarkable: In order to secure this information the reporters for the leading American newspaper did not have to display incredible guile and shrewdness.

According to the NEW YORK TIMES, White House spokesmen no longer deem it necessary to conceal what was recently still a state secret in Washington. Why? Because, by organizing a deliberate leak of this information, the U.S. Administration is reckoning on torpedoing the Afghan-Pakistani talks which have begun with such difficulty.

Hope has emerged, the Boston-published CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, that the Afghan-Pakistani dialogue will lead to a political settlement and an easing of tension in the Middle East. It is at precisely this moment that THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes a sensational article essentially provoking Pakistan to widen its anti-Afghan actions. This, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR emphasizes, has confirmed "the old suspicions of certain high-ranking Pakistani figures that the Reagan administration is not interested in promoting talks." In other words, it is not hard to discern in the sham frankness of the White House an attempt to compromise the talks being conducted between Kabul and Islamabad.

After all this, people in "Foggy Bottom" are feigning grief over the fact that blood is continuing to be shed in Afghanistan....

USSR-DRA RELATIONS MARK 64TH ANNIVERSARY

LD262252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 May 83

[From "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] It is now the 64th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and the USSR. This notable date serves to remind us that Soviet Russia was the first state to recognize the independence of this neighboring Asian country and to extend to it a hand of friendship and assistance. The friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan originated with the great Lenin. Since then the Soviet Union has extended considerable assistance to the Afghan people in overcoming their centuries-old backwardness, and in creating important economic installations in Afghanistan.

Soviet-Afghan cooperation has always been based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in affairs. It rose to a qualitatively new level after the 1978 victory in Afghanistan of the democratic April Revolution. The advent to power in that country of progressive forces, who adopted a course of radical political and socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the working people, opened up as never before broad prospects for the development of all-round and mutually beneficial links between the two neighboring states.

When, due to gross interference by outside imperialist forces and intrigues by internal reaction, there arose a real threat to the Afghan people's revolutionary gains, the Soviet Union came to its aid. True to its internationalist duty and responding to a request from the Afghan Government, it sent a limited contingent of Soviet forces to Afghanistan. This was done in accordance with existing treaties between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR.

Our country's effective aid has been highly appraised by the Afghan Government and people. It is in no small degree thanks to this aid that the Afghan revolution has been successfully developing despite fierce resistance by its enemies and unceasing interference by imperialist forces headed by the United States. The Soviet Union and the DRA have repeatedly stated that the Soviet forces will be withdrawn from Afghanistan as soon as this unlawful interference ceases and respect for the republic's sovereignty and security is guaranteed.

Democratic Afghanistan and the USSR are marking the 64th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations in conditions which will further strengthen fraternal friendship and all-round mutual cooperation.

DRA ENVOY REMARKS ON SOVIET AID, RELATIONS

LD262101 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Sixty-four years have passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. Taking part in our broadcast is Habib Mangal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the Soviet Union.

[Begin recording in Pashto with superimposed Russian translation] Dear Soviet radio listeners: Sixty-four years ago the Afghan people, having attained independence as a result of the struggle with British colonizers, sent a delegation to Moscow which was received by the leader of the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Thus a new period began in relations between our countries. We are now satisfied with the correctness of our policy.

Productive forces have grown and economic potential has increased in Afghanistan with the assistance of the Soviet Union. There is not one district in our country which has not felt the assistance and support of the Soviet Union. Many industrial enterprises have been built along with thousands of kilometers of railroad branch lines, irrigation structures, and agricultural farms. Training of national cadres is underway.

Afghans will never forget the international assistance the Soviet Union is giving to Afghanistan as it wages a struggle against forces of imperialism and reaction who have unleashed an undeclared war against the republic.

Dear comrades, we recently celebrated the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution. In those 5 years we have achieved great successes despite the designs of imperialism. Hundreds of thousands of working people in Afghanistan are defending the gains of the April Revolution and have rallied closely around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The successes of the People's Army in routing bandit formations strengthens the assurance of the invincibility of the April Revolution, but it should be noted that all these achievements would have been impossible without the aid of our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union.

Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Afghanistan PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, has highly appraised the fraternal Soviet-Afghan relations. In a speech devoted to the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Afghan revolution, he said that Soviet-Afghan relations have risen to a new qualitative level and have turned into relations of revolutionary solidarity.

Allow me to express gratitude to the land of the Soviets, to the CPSU Central Committee, and personally to Comrade Andropov for the all-round assistance being given to Afghanistan. [end recording]

GDR-USSR SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION BEING DEEPENED

AU161454 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 May 83 p 6

[Summary] Moscow (ADN) -- On 13 May Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology of the GDR, who is heading the GDR delegation to the 30th meeting of the permanent subcommission for scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and USSR, was received for a talk by Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. The talk concentrated on tasks for further developing cooperation resulting from the provisions recently agreed on by the USSR and the GDR party and state delegations in Moscow.

"It was agreed to prepare measures for further deepening the scientific-technological cooperation which are aimed at the universal intensification of social production. Particular attention is being paid here to the accelerated development and application of new scientific-technological solutions, for instance microprocessor technology as well as the creation of technological prerequisites for material and energy-saving products and processes."

The 30th meeting of the subcommission ended on Friday. It decided on measures for preparing the coordination of the science and technology plans of the GDR and the USSR for 1986 and 1990. "The tasks that were agreed on aim at further deepening the socialist economic integration in accordance with the demands of scientific-technological progress.

SED'S MUECKENBERGER ADDRESSES GDR-USSR AMITY MEETING

LD260219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the Central Board of the German-Soviet Friendship Society has taken place in Berlin. At the session it was stressed that the official friendly visit to the USSR of the GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker opened a new page in the development of fraternal relations and fruitful cooperation between the two countries. Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, stated in his address that the working people of the republic will continue to strengthen the inviolable fraternal alliance with the USSR and that together with the working people of the Soviet side they will consistently struggle to implement the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS BULGARIAN CULTURAL CONGRESS

Delegation Arrives

LD231731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, arrived in Sofia today. It will take part in the work of the Fourth Bulgarian Cultural Workers Congress.

Demichev Address

PM261347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Tasks"]

[Text] Sofia, 25 May -- The Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Cultural Workers opened here today.

Taking part in its work are T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and other leaders of the republic. The guests include a Soviet delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The delegates will discuss questions of increasing the role of socialist culture in educating the working people and the tasks of Bulgarian cultural workers in the struggle for peace and cooperation between peoples. A BCP Central Committee greetings message to the congress was read out.

A report was delivered by G. Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture. The Bulgarian creative intelligentsia, he said, supports with deep conviction and determination the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, achieving disarmament, and renouncing the use of nuclear weapons. Figures in our socialist culture approve CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov's appeal to prevent nuclear war.

The cornerstone of our international cultural cooperation is and will remain spiritual unity with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

P.N. Demichev delivered a speech at the congress. The Soviet people and figures in culture and art in our country, he said, follow with tremendous interest the successes of socioeconomic and cultural development in the people's Bulgaria. Your every step forward along the path of building developed socialism and resolving the tasks set by the 12th BCP congress is regarded by Soviet people as a contribution to the victory of our common cause and confirmation of the historical correctness and greatness of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The head of the Soviet delegation noted that the peoples of the world face complex problems today. The imperialist forces' aggressiveness has been stepped up and the threat of war has increased. The social responsibility of the intelligentsia and figures in culture and art is greater than ever before in the modern world, he stressed. Actively opposing spiritual reaction and establishing the most leading ideals of our time -- the ideals of communism, the ideas of reason, social justice and progress, peace, and friendship between peoples -- through their creativity, is the sacred duty and at the same time the honorable right of every creative worker.

The resolution of present-day international problems and the problems of preserving peace and strengthening security, the development of cooperation between peoples, and the strengthening of socialism's positions cannot now be conceived of without firm unity among the socialist countries. Cultural cooperation -- bilateral and multilateral -- plays an important part in strengthening that unity.

We are proud that close Soviet-Bulgarian cultural cooperation has become an integral part of the fraternal friendship between our peoples and a factor for the mutual enrichment of our cultures and the establishment of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This cooperation has become a real force promoting the formation of the new person and a favorably spiritual climate for further all-round rapprochement between our peoples.

In conclusion, P.N. Demichev stressed that figures in Soviet culture and art will continue to make a fitting contribution to the all-round development of the ties -- tested by time -- with the USSR's loyal friend and ally Bulgaria and will strengthen these ties for the sake of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples and in the interests of socialism and peace.

Yordanov on Cultural Ties

PM270912 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 24 May 83 p 7

[Article by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture: "Socialism, Culture, and Peace are Inseparable"]

[Excerpts] The artistic intelligentsia considers it its supreme duty to implement the inspiring decisions of the historic 12th BCP Congress and the theoretical elaborations and practical approach contained in the reports, speeches, and statements by Comrade Todor Zhivkov since the congress, and also to implement the comprehensive program to create the culture of the developed socialist society elaborated and approved by the Third Congress of Bulgarian Culture. The delegates to the fourth congress, which begins its work tomorrow -- 25 May -- will discuss the results of the tremendous work done on the further formation of socialist culture and will take mobilizing and purposeful decisions for the coming years.

The alarming times in which we are living imperiously command us to concentrate attention on the main thing: to defend peace and to save mankind and its great material and spiritual culture from destruction. Bulgaria's international cultural activity, built on the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, pursues this highly humane goal.

The Bulgarian artistic intelligentsia and all our people firmly support the Soviet peace initiatives on disarmament, proposals which safeguard peace and security in Europe and all over the world. We unanimously join Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in saying that a nuclear war must not be permitted, neither a small one nor a big one, neither a limited one nor a total one. Today, there is no task that is more important than to halt the new warmongers. This is demanded by the vital interests of all peoples. This is why, when the Soviet Union unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, this was welcomed with approval and hope all over the world.

It has been obvious to all for a long time that culture is increasingly becoming an ideological battlefield. We are duty bound to fulfill worthily our class and international duty by struggling against the reactionary manifestations of Western bourgeois culture and the attempts to infiltrate hostile ideology into our countries. We are ordered to act thus by our loyalty to party and people and to the all-conquering ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

Under the conditions of exacerbated relations on the international arena, when Reagan is calling for a "crusade" against communism, Bulgaria stands unwaveringly on the firm positions of its foreign cultural policy: a policy of mutual understanding and broad spiritual dialogue with other peoples. We are expanding our links with neighboring Balkan states, the developing countries, and representatives of progressive culture in the West.

The cornerstone of our international cultural cooperation has been and remains spiritual unity with the peoples of the Soviet Union. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, has said: "We are proud, we are happy that the great Soviet Union is our most loyal ally and friend. Love for Lenin's motherland and party is an immutable characteristic of our national character, our socialist spirit. We are glad that the feelings between millions of Soviet and Bulgarian working people are mutual.... Our ideals and goals are common, our path is one!"

Cultural relations between Bulgaria and the USSR are being raised to new heights in the spirit and in the light of the CPSU and BCP Congress directives, while our two fraternal cultures are in a process of constant interpenetration and mutual enrichment.

The common foundations of culture and written language, the total ideological unity of our parties, which rely upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and the mighty Bulgarian creative intelligentsia and all Bulgarian people -- these are the unshakeable foundations of our unbreakable and crystal-clear friendship and of the immutable spiritual affinity between Bulgaria and the USSR.

The Bulgarian Committee for Culture and the USSR Ministry of Culture are successfully implementing the joint "Program for Further Development, Deepening, and Rapprochement Between Bulgaria and the USSR in the Sphere of Culture and the Arts." Our cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union are built on the basis of 5-year plans, which coincide with the national economic 5-year plans. We can declare with satisfaction that they are transformed into inspirational action programs for close rapprochement and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR. The Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Cultural Cooperation is engaged in fruitful activity. Life itself confirms the effectiveness of this approach toward the development of Bulgarian-Soviet cultural relations.

The progressive changes occurring during the building of the mature socialist society have set the party and the people a large and noble task: to inject a qualitatively new meaning into the rapprochement of our socialist cultures.

The Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture will confirm again the fruitful results of the firm ideological program for the development and expansion of the spiritual cooperation between Bulgarian and Soviet cultural figures.

The glorious mighty Bulgarian socialist culture is based on firm and centuries-old foundations. Its humanist spirit, the BCP's ideas, the democratic principles of cultural building, and the communist ideological commitment constitute a priceless asset of our creative intelligentsia.

We are confident that the Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture will produce good work. Relying upon the reliable foundations of the gains already attained, it will approve a mobilizing program for further spiritual progress in the coming years. This is the nationwide significance of the representative meeting of figures in the Bulgarian socialist culture.

Attends Festivities

LD242058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Day of Bulgarian Education and Culture is being solemnly marked in Bulgaria today. A public manifestation took place in Sofia. Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders of the republic greeted the participants from the rostrum of the Georgiy Dimitrov Mausoleum. Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, was also on the rostrum.

SOVIET, BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS CONFER

PM231431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Soviet-Bulgarian consultations have taken place at the USSR Foreign Ministry. Taking part in them on the Bulgarian side were D. Kostov and Z. Zelenogradski, chiefs of departments at the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry, and on the Soviet side V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium, and other responsible officials from the Foreign Ministry. V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received D. Kostov and S. Zelenogradski and had a talk with them.

U.S. LEADING FRG TO 'BRINK OF NUCLEAR ABYSS'

PM270831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 83 Second Edition p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Being Led to the Abyss?"]

[Text] Bonn -- As the year proceeds and the moment approaches when Washington and NATO intend to begin deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG -- and Bonn, judging by the recent government statement in the Bundestag, consents to this -- anxiety and alarm is increasing among all strata of West German society without exception. The country's transformation into a launching pad for U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles and into the Pentagon's hostage is arousing protest and active opposition among those who are aware of the pernicious consequences of the implementation of that plan for the FRG. People are seeking an alternative to the Atlanticists' very dangerous course. One can understand, therefore, the broad response generated here by Yu.V. Andropov's replies to the magazine DER SPIEGEL and by the subsequent statements by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, which set out in a single package the USSR's proposals on freeing mankind from nuclear war.

Those proposals opened the eyes of many people in the FRG to the real state of affairs; to who is really blocking the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and who, rejecting the Soviet Union's constructive and realistic intiatives, is proposing alternatives that are known to be unacceptable, such as the "zero" or "interim" options and then subsequently accusing the USSR of being reluctant to reach agreement. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's replies to DER SPIEGEL speak directly of that abyss toward which the United States, in preparing for nuclear war, is pushing the world and indicate specific ways out of the dangerous impasse.

Admirers of Washington's nuclear plans are now trying to limit the impact of the truth, although they are finding it increasingly hard to hide it.

Through its spokesman, the FRG Government has stated that it shares the hopes expressed by the Soviet leader that the forthcoming visit by Federal Chancellor H. Kohl to the USSR will promote a "consolidation of relations" between the two countries. But is it really possible to describe as justified the reaction here to the warning of the harm that would be done to those relations were the FRG's territory to be transformed into a bridgehead for launching a nuclear strike against the USSR and its allies and [the warning] that, were that to happen, it would produce the direst consequences for the FRG. True to form in seeing the "Soviet threat" in everything, the right-wing press and certain quite well-known politicians in the country have tried to make it appear that the USSR wants to "intimidate" Bonn. This distortion serves the same desire to justify blind obedience to Washington to the people.

The propaganda of nuclear madness is not omnipotent, however, That is indicated by the reaction in the FRG to the new Soviet proposal on the USSR's readiness to agree on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe in terms of both delivery vehicles and warheads, taking into account the corresponding British and French weapons, of course. "The Soviet proposal," the newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER notes, "marks a considerable and very important change in the overall debate on arms control, and in terms of its significance goes far beyond the framework of the Geneva talks." Commonsense logic it bringing people ever closer to an understanding of how alien the misanthropic concepts of "limited" and "total" wars are to the interests of the FRG and all Europe.

"It is as though we are playing follow-the-leader. We are not blind, however -- merely blindfolded.

"And it is not even we who are blindfolded but our government, the head of which is leading us toward a precipice," according to remarks made in Dortmund by the father of a family that had participated in its entirety in the antiwar march "Ruhr-83."

Horst Pohl hugged his twin daughters, who are probably about 15 or 16, smiled at his wife, and added: "You will not believe this but I am not a Communist, I am not even a Social Democrat. I would simply like grandchildren...."

What I heard in Dortmund from Pohl, a 44-year-old concrete worker from Essen, is repeated, in different words, by many people I talk to during these days of 1983 when there are continual antiwar demonstrations along the country's roads. In April alone 800,000 people took part in over 90 peace marches. Their main slogans are: "No to New U.S. Nuclear Missiles on West German Soil!" And if you bear in mind the fact that about 4 million West Germans have already signed the Krefeld Appeal demanding that the FRG Government refuse the installation of the nuclear missiles, and that the gathering of signatures for that appeal is still continuing, it will become clear what feelings are now dominant among the broad popular masses in the FRG.

Representatives of ruling circles and other defenders of the "arms upgrading" prefer not to tell their people about the catastrophe that could result from transforming the FRG into a launchpad for U.S. nuclear missiles. Instead they are putting forward the "theses" that Western Europe and the FRG are threatened not by the danger of nuclear annihilation -- Washington's policy is not leading to war, they say -- but by the "creeping political self-subordination of Western Europe" to the Soviet Union. This absurd fabrication is being disseminated with the aim of distracting people from the real threat to the FRG's independence in the event of the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles. That is why those circles gave a hostile reception to the statement by Professor of Theology (G.) Holwitzer, who said at an antiwar rally that "the Federal Government has the right to take a sovereign decision to install these Pershing II's here. But if they are deployed, there will be nothing more to decide. Thus the U.S. President will be the de facto head of the FRG. After all, the state's supreme sovereignty consists in the right to decide on war or peace."

In an attempt to reassure the country's population, the FRG's ruling circles are trying to suggest by every means that their readiness to deploy the U.S. missiles is more a political than a military action. It is claimed that the Soviet Union, having seen for itself the "firmness and determination" of a NATO that has begun the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles, will yield to Western pressure and will agree in Geneva to the U.S. option, which proposes the USSR's unilateral disarmament. During the White House meeting between President Reagan and Federal Chancellor Kohl, both men again expressed the "hope" of such "tractability" from the Soviet Union. Essentially that was an attempt to force the people to reconcile themselves to the U.S. missile deployment on the pretext that it is then that "real" talks will begin.

Other methods are being used to reduce the impact of the Soviet peace initiatives and to present the appearance of the Pershing II and cruise missiles on West German soil virtually as a supreme boon to the West Germans. Local pro-NATO propaganda is making much of the thesis that the rejection of the U.S. missiles would "play into the hands" of the Soviet Union, which is allegedly trying to "split" the FRG from the United States or, metaphorically speaking, to uncouple the West German railcar from the NATO train hauled by an American locomotive.

However, those who know the history of the issue remember perfectly well that it was after NATO approved the nuclear missile plan that Washington began talking of "limited" nuclear war in Europe. Europe's fate is to be different from that of the United States. It is to be an arena of nuclear catastrophe.

Thus it is not Moscow but Washington that intends to uncouple the West German railcar in the expectation that if it is wrecked the U.S. locomotive will remain untouched.

The U.S. strategy thus includes the gravest question that has ever faced the FRG Government: the question of the FRG's existence. At the moment it can still decide on whether or not the U.S. missiles will be allowed on West German soil. And even though the FRG leadership's decision to carry out the NATO "dual" decision was reaffirmed in Washington and subsequently in London, Rome, and Paris -- which H. Kohl has already managed to visit -- this has not brought the country reassurance. It is true that they are trying here to present Reagan's "interim option" as a "highly flexible" proposal. It has the same "flexibility" as the "zero option." The main aim of this latest propaganda stunt, the newspaper TAT writes, is to reassure the justifiably alarmed West Germans, to erect new barriers in the way of reaching agreement in Geneva and to ensure that the missile deployment begins.

The FRG is slipping into the American nuclear trap. P. Bender, a WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU observer who notes that Reagan, unlike his predecessors, is pushing the West toward confrontation with the USSR in the economic, political, and propaganda spheres, describes the situation in Bonn in these terms: "No one in the Federal Government seems to want to take part in it: But if Reagan again sets course toward confrontation no one will openly protest.... But we cannot go on hoping forever that Congress in Washington will stop the President! Good allies also show their worth at times when it is necessary to prevent their leader from taking the wrong path."

FRG statesmen have repeatedly agreed that war must never again be launched from German soil. How can that be reconciled with the support for the plans to deploy U.S. missiles on West German soil? After all, those missiles are first-strike weapons. Furthermore, the decision to fire the missiles would be taken by those overseas.

In the Social Democratic Party [SPD], the FRG's other major party, which allowed itself to be persuaded in late 1979 to accept the NATO nuclear missile decision, an atmosphere of deep reflection, doubt, and on occasions repentance has long been dominant. Without beating about the bush, the SPD organ VORWAERTS has written that "it may be said with confidence that the SPD would never have agreed to that decision had Washington then been under the sway of the Reagan policy which prefers to break off detente rather than continue it."

E. Bahr, a prominent SPD figure and expert on disarmament questions, proposed that the U.S. missile deployment be postponed for one year so as to allow the Geneva talks more time. In this context he recalled that the West has still not replied to the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries, and is also silent on the other Soviet initiatives. "Moscow," Bahr notes, "has made a move forward, the West has not."

The struggle by FRG public forces against the missiles is building up. Everything indicates that the FRG's inhabitants do not want to be led like blind men by the United States to the brink of the nuclear abyss.

DEUTSCHE BANK MOSCOW REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED

PM261109 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 May 83 p 3

[V. Solovyev article: "In Mutual Interests"]

[Text] The date 19 May is the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Agreement on the Development of Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the FRG.

Trade relations between the two countries serve the well-being of their peoples. Today's level of economic relations between the USSR and the FRG, their scope and character, and the structure of trade meet the interests of both states.

The Soviet "Raketas" gliding on the Rhine's waters, the Yak-40's taking off from FRG airports, the machine tools and equipment from the USSR that are used in FRG plants and factories -- this is a partial list of products delivered from the Soviet Union to the Federal Republic. "The high quality of Soviet products is guaranteed by the fact that they are manufactured by the country which opened the way to space" -- this is how our products are advertised by many West German businessmen.

The mutually advantageous character of relations is confirmed by the following fact: In 1956 trade turnover between the two countries was not more than R200 million; a year after the agreement was signed (1973) it had reached R2 billion, and in 1982 it stood at almost R10 billion! The FRG heads the list of the USSR's trading partners among the capitalist countries.

The cooperation agreement (1973) was a logical continuation of the Moscow Treaty, whose signing in 1970 was an enormously significant event, a turning point in the postwar history of relations between the two countries. The Moscow Treaty not only gave a powerful impetus to the development of economic and scientific relations but was also fundamentally significant for the improvement of the situation in Europe. Quite a few important documents guiding and regulating cooperation between the two countries have been signed in the past decade. But their general base was provided by the very agreement signed in the May days of 1973, during the Soviet-West German summit meeting held in Bonn. On 16 May of this year the document's validity was extended for another 10 years.

...All this was the subject of a long talk in a room at the Metropol Hotel housing a branch of the German Bank (Deutsche Bank AG), with Axel Lebahn, Moscow representative of one of Europe's and the world's largest banks. Deutsche Bank has long-standing traditions of cooperation with our country. This bank was in at the start of the now world-renowned "gas for pipes" deal. Now the bank finances almost one in three contracts between West German companies and Soviet firms.

Citing numerous facts, A. Lebahn speaks convincingly of how cooperation between our countries has progressed far ahead of the simple "buy and sell" deals, has become more complicated, and is acquiring new content with each passing day. Now the most frequent subject of discussion is cooperation in the construction of such major projects as the gas pipeline linking Urengoy with the Soviet Union's western frontier region and the exploitation of the Kansk-Achinsk coalfield.

A. Lebahn spoke of the quite interesting idea of cooperation between firms from the two countries on the markets of third states, pointing out that there already exists experience in joint projects in power supply installations constructed in Argentina and Iceland.

On one of the tables at Deutsche Bank I saw piles of typewritten sheets with translations of articles from PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, SELSKAYA ZHIZN, and other newspapers. Dr Axel Lebahn explains: "We supply current information on the USSR's economic life to almost 500 large firms. West German business reacts effectively to Soviet economic plans, evaluating the opportunities for the expansion of cooperation."

A good example is offered by the USSR Food Program. Its text, duplicated by the bank and distributed to hundreds of addresses in the FRG, has generated great interest among firms which have expressed a desire to participate in the realization of major projects.

Special mention can be made of firms manufacturing refrigeration equipment, packaging materials, minitractors, and other agricultural equipment. There is also past experience in joint design and development work. Thus, the large pumps for unloading grain from railroad cars are very popular.

As I learned later in a conversation with Dr H. (Mayyer), Moscow correspondent of the FRG weekly AUSSENHANDELSNACHRICHTEN which deals with foreign trade and economic matters, it is planned to hold a session of the Soviet-West German mixed commission on agriculture and the food industry at the end of May in Bonn to examine the prospects for cooperation in this sphere. On parting, Dr A. Lebahn pointed out to me the Deutsche Bank's emblem -- a straight line cutting a square diagonally. "This emblem symbolizes continuing growth. Always to the top -- this is our motto. This is exactly how we look upon the prospects of our cooperation with the USSR. Literally a few days ago we laid the cornerstone of the future Deutsche Bank building on Moscow. This will be a large building to house representatives offices of new firms which will develop cooperation with your country and strengthen trust and mutual understanding between the sides. We believe in this because cooperation for the well-being of peoples cannot be halted by any political or other kind of pressure from the sidelines."

SOLOMENTSEV MEETS FRG BUSINESS DELEGATION

LD262239 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 May 83

[From the Vremya Newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, Lothar Spaeth, minister president of Baden Wurttenberg, FRG, arrived in Moscow today. He is accompanied by a group of West German business representatives. At the airport he was met by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Meyer-Landrut, FRG Ambassador in the USSR.

BODYUL ATTENDS FRG EMBASSY RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

PM251516 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 24 May A. Meyer-Landrut, FRG ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the anniversary of the adoption of the FRG Constitution. The reception was attended by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

U.S., GREECE BEGIN ANOTHER ROUND OF BASE TALKS

LD242143 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 24 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Another round in the talks between Greece and the United States on the question of the future of American military bases on Greek territory has begun in Athens.

We note that the talks were resumed after a month's recess in an atmosphere which a Greek Government spokesman called "tense". You will be aware that, following the expiration six years ago of the Greek-American agreement of 1953 on the Pentagon's use of Greek bases, the United States' military installations on Greek territory have been operating on a temporary basis. Washington and other NATO capitals have been putting heavy pressure on Athens to maintain the bases on Greek territory and to seal this in a new agreement with conditions favorable to the United States.

When the Socialists, headed by Andreas Papandreou, came to power in Greece, he stated more than once that the former agreements with Washington on the bases were of a neo-colonialist nature and did not meet the interests of the country. Following the latest round of talks in April of this year, the Greek prime minister stressed that the talks could be continued only if the United States agreed to establish a clear timetable for the future closure of the American military bases and dropped their plans to disturb the military balance in the Aegean Sea region by stepping up military aid to Turkey.

Of late relations between the United States and Greece have become strained because American and Turkish military aircraft have more than once violated Greek airspace. They encroached into Greek territory during NATO maneuvers. Andreas Papandreaou stated that this incident has grown into a serious political problem inasmuch it is a question of coordination of actions, between the United States and Turkey against Greece. Observers are noting that all these facts will have a negative effect on the atmosphere at the talks which have started between Greece and the United States on the future of American military bases on Greek territory.

'Contemptuous Attitude'

LD260228 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1500 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] The talks on the future of the U.S. war bases in Greece resumed in Athens on Monday. Our commentator Mikhail Dobrov writes:

The latest round of talks started in an atmosphere of heightened tension, responsibility for which lies with the United States. Last week during the NATO exercises, in which Greece is not taking part, U.S. military planes invaded Greek airspace. Almost at the same time one of the Greek workers on strike at the U.S. war bases was brutally beaten up by U.S. soldiers. These two incidents, which at first glance have nothing in common, are in reality connected. They are both based on a contemptuous attitude toward Greek national sovereignty and toward (?Greek citizens). These incidents confirm once again the correctness of the statement made by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou that the agreements on the status of the U.S. bases, in force now for nearly 30 years, create a colonialist situation in his country. This is the point which gives rise to the quite natural aim of Greece of achieving a precise timetable for the removal of the U.S. bases and, prior to the fulfilment of this aim, of securing effective control over their activities in order to safeguard the country's national interests and prevent their use against countries with which Greece has friendly relations.

These are exactly, however, the terms which do not suit the U.S. side, which regards the eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans first and foremost as its strategic bridgehead. The U.S. calculates that from here it can threaten the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and that with the help of this bridgehead it can control and direct the situation in the Middle East to its advantage. For this reason Washington has no intention of restricting much less relinquishing its military presence in Greece. It is not accidental that it has been trying to postpone the start of the talks on the bases in every way. When these got underway in October of last year, the U.S. side began to obstruct their progress by using all kinds of threats and blackmail.

TRADE PROTOCOL DRAWS SOVIET, EGYPTIAN COMMENT

LD262307 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: At the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow today a protocol was signed on the exchange of goods between the Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt for 1983. On the Soviet side the protocol was signed by Ivan Grishin, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade; on the Egyptian side it was signed by Husayn Ahmad Husayhn, chairman of the governmental trade delegation and Egyptian deputy minister of economy and foreign trade.

After the signing USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Ivan Grishin said: Today, on behalf of the Soviet Government, I signed with satisfaction this protocol on the exchange of goods for 1983 between our two countries. This is the first trade protocol concluded after a long break. Thanks to the efforts of both sides, and despite a few negative periods in relations between our two countries, we have managed to maintain and increase a trade based on mutual advantage. We hope that implementation of this protocol will serve the cause of strengthening trade relations between our two countries.

Husayn Ahmad Husayn, deputy minister of economy and foreign trade in Egypt, said in reply: [begin recording] Today a trade protocol for 1983 was signed after a break lasting more than 6 years. But I would like to note that it is not by words or by agreements that objectives are achieved, but by turning words into practical reality and effective implementation. This ensures the objectives sought and requires the following: good faith, determination and will, sincere efforts, fruitful cooperation, and serious periodic followup. We are looking forward with hope to closer relations and more cooperation in the various economic domains. The real test for this is not only the volume of our imports and exports, but also the spirit of friendship. The current talks have led to the signing the trade protocol for 1983. The dearest thing achieved is the direct contact and firm foundation of mutual trust which deepens mutual understanding. [end recording]

END TO U.S. EMBARGO ON F-16'S TO ISRAEL SCORED

LD261832 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1054 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] New York, 26 May (TASS) -- According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, U.S. President Reagan has officially lifted the embargo on delivery of 75 F-16 fighters to Israel. This White House decision on selling the latest U.S. warplanes to the Israeli aggressor is yet further proof of the United States' all-round support for Tel Aviv's expansionist course in the framework of a "strategic alliance" directed against the Arab peoples. Nor is it fortuitous that the lifting of the embargo has come soon after the conclusion of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement imposed on Lebanon under heavy pressure from the U.S. Administration. The agreement corresponds to the interests of the aggressor and his foreign patrons, and strikes a blow not only against the interests of the Lebanese people, but also against those of Syria, which has firmly opposed the aggressive designs and plans of imperialism and Zionism in the Near East.

Attention is drawn to the fact that Washington has taken this step at a moment when Israel is concentrating forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley, where the Syrian contingent of inter-Arab forces for maintaining peace in Lebanon are situated, and when it is making threats against Damascus. Such an action by Washington, observers in the Arab capitals note, gives the "go ahead" to Israeli interventionists to unleash aggression against the Syrian Republic. The lifting of the embargo on the delivery of F-16 fighter-bombers to Tel Aviv represents "a fresh threat against Syria," the Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID stresses. The Moroccan L'OPINION notes: Washington is thus freeing Tel Aviv's hand for carrying out new large-scale action against Syria and the Arab people of Palestine.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON AFRICA LIBERATION DAY

USSR Greets Leaders

PM261536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] Following is the congratulations to the African state and government heads and peoples on the occasion of Africa Liberation Day. On the occasion of Africa Liberation Day the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate the state and government heads and peoples of the African countries.

Africa Liberation Day, proclaimed by the African state and government heads 20 years ago in Addis Ababa, is a major festival for the multimillion family of African peoples. Like all true friends of African freedom and independence, Soviet people are widely celebrating this outstanding date.

Over the past 2 decades one colonial regime after another has collapsed on African soil under the blows of the national liberation movement, and the racist forces' sphere of domination has shrunk. The foundations of a new life have been laid on the ruins of the colonial system, and the national statehood, sovereignty, and independence of the liberated African countries has strengthened. Many of the African countries secured the withdrawal of the former colonial powers' forces from their territories and the liquidation of imperialist military bases. And hour of liberation is moving inexorably closer for Namibia -- the last territory on the continent beneath the yoke of colonial oppression.

The African peoples' obstinate struggle to achieve economic independence; to create national economies; and to develop the basic industrial sectors, agriculture, transport, and communications is bearing fruit. Free Africa can take pride in its achievements in the sphere of education, public health, culture, and art.

The African peoples' successes in all spheres of national life could have been much greater if they had not had to overcome -- along with the grim legacy of the colonial past -- fierce resistance from imperialist forces.

Flouting all the generally recognized norms of interstate links and international law the most aggressive imperialist circles are unceremoniously declaring entire regions of the continent a "sphere of their vital interests," extending their militarist structures to cover the territory of sovereign African states, and stepping up threats, blackmail and direct military pressure against countries which offer resistance. The neocolonialists are trying to attach new fetters to Africa and deprive it of the freedom its has acquired and to secure for the monopolies the opportunity to continue deriving maximum profit by robbing and exploiting the African peoples.

To attain these ends the enemies of African freedom and independence are banking on disuniting Africans, kindling internecine feuds and conflicts, and undermining and, if possible, breaking up the OAU -- that important instrument of anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle.

The South African racist regime is acting more and more brazenly as international imperialism's direct accomplice on the African Continent. The illegal occupation of Namibia, which is continuing contrary to UN decisions and despite OAU demands, the Nonaligned Movement, and the broadest circles of the world public, the acts of aggression against independent African states, the disgraceful practice of apartheid and the ceaseless efforts to create its own nuclear weapons -- this is by no means a complete list of the criminal deeds of a regime which has been elevated by imperialist circles to the status of their "historical ally."

The Soviet Union is consistently and resolutely on the side of the peoples of the continent in their struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid. The whole of Africa must be free and independent, as the interests of its successful development on the path of economic and social progress demand. The Soviet people have given and will go on giving the necessary support to the struggle of the Namibian and South African patriots who, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress, are upholding their inalienable right to freedom and independence.

Now that the actions of the most aggressive imperialist forces have seriously aggravated the international situation and increased the threat of a nuclear war, there is no task more important than safeguarding peace and halting the arms, above all nuclear arms race. Loyal to Lenin's peace strategy the Soviet Union is sparing no effect to attain this lofty, humanitarian goal.

It is the historical duty of those to whom the peoples, including African peoples, entrust their destiny to put every effort into building an insurmountable barrier to nuclear catastrophe.

We sincerely wish the African peoples and states new successes in the struggle against imperialism, against colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace and progress.

[Signed] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers

Reagan Greetings 'Hypocritical'

LD262122 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1043 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Washington, 26 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

President Reagan has sent a message to OAU Chairman Daniel arap Moi on the occasion of the Organization's 20th anniversary. In it he asserts that the United States firmly supports the principles of sovereignty, equal rights and territorial integrity, with noninterference in internal affairs, set out in the OAU Charter, favors peaceful settlement of disputes and condemns political murders and subversive activities. However, these are no more than empty words on the lips of the leader of an administration that crudely tramples on these principles in its relations with African countries, follows a course of redrawing the borders of sovereign African states and supports Somalia's territorial claims against Ethiopia.

Attempts to enslave African states politically and economically, and to impose more refined forms of neocolonialism on them with the aim of plundering their natural resources -- that is in fact what lies as the heart of Washington's Africa policy. For example, declaring its desire to see the people of Namibia "free and independent," the Reagan administration is in fact giving every encouragement to the racist Pretoria regime to eternalize its domination in Namibia and to expand its armed aggression against Angola, Mozambique and other independent African states.

The U.S. President's verbiage about "condemnation of political murders and subversive activities" is also full of hypocrisy. It is well known that the killers of many prominent figures in Africa's national liberation movement acted on instructions from the U.S. CIA, which is now weaving new networks of political plots and adventures against states on that continent not to Washington's liking.

The praises lavished on the OAU itself in Reagan's message are to say the least insincere.

According to the U.S. press, the international organization's principled anti-imperialist stand evokes undisguised fury in Washington, which does all it can to undermine and disunite the OAU.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATES NAMIBIAN ISSUE

'Criminal Alliance'

LD261028 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] New York May 26 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

All-round consolidation of the criminal alliance of the United States and other Western powers with the regime of the Republic of South Africa is the main cause of Namibia's continued illegal occupation by the Pretoria racists. This is being stressed by most of the participants in the meeting of the U.N. Security Council which is discussing the question of granting independence to the Namibian people. The council was convened by the request of the African states and a group of countries, members of the Nonaligned Movement.

The so-called "Contact Group" of Western countries is deliberately leading settlement of a Namibian problem in an impasse so as to ensure fabulous profits to transnational corporations which plunder the natural wealth of Namibia, said Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Benin Tiamiou Adjibabe. It is necessary, he stressed, that the South African racists, acting with the support of imperialism, should find themselves in full international isolation. The minister highly appreciated activities of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) -- the sole legitimate representative of Namibian people who continues the struggle against South Africa's colonial oppression.

The U.S. Ambassador at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick made clumsy attempts to justify actions of Washington and its Western "Contact Group" partners. Hypocritically discoursing on the need of granting independence to Namibia, Jeane Kirkpatrick did not deem it necessary to denounce the racists' monstrous crimes against the Namibian people.

The delegates were indignant at the speech made by a representative of the South African regime. In protest, members of delegations of African countries, who attended the meeting, left the hall.

Kirkpatrick Comments Discussed

LD261121 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS — TASS observer Vladimir Matyash writes:

The United Nations Security Council is holding a special meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. It was convened in support of the struggle by the Namibian people for independence. Its holding has a profound political meaning: Supporting the just struggle by the people of Namibia, the world community of nations thus facilitates the elimination of one of the dangerous seats of tension in Africa and throughout the world. Seen against this background, the attempts of the United States representative Jeane Kirkpatrick to justify at the council meeting the actions of the United States and their Western partnres in the "Contact Group", playing the part of accomplices of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, look clumsy, to say the least.

This "learned lady" did not mention the criminal alliance of the countries making up the "Contact Group" and of Zionist Israel with the apartheid regime, which is the main obstacle to the genuine liberation of the Namibian people. Hypocritically prattling about the "granting of independence to Namibia" she did not even think it necessary to denounce the monstrous crimes of the racists against the Namibian people.

The so-called idea of "linking" a solution to the problem of the decolonization of Namibia with the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Cuban military personnel from Angola, advanced by the United States, is the limit of political cynicism. The absurdity of such a "linkage" is now clear to everyone. Incidentally, this idea from its very emergence was abortive. For it is an issue of absolutely different questions -- in one case the right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, and the other one a sovereign decision by Angola to secure itself against an aggressor.

The idea of "linkage" also pursues other aims. It has been clearly designed to consider the problem of Namibia's decolonisation in the context of the "East-West confrontation." The meaning of such a stratagem is clear -- to make the Namibian people a "hostage" whose destiny depends on whether the United States claims to global hegemony are satisfied.

One cannot but see the fallacy and danger of such a policy. It is absolutely just that the United Nations General Assembly, independent Africa and the recent conference of non-aligned countries in New Delhi most vigorously denounced this unsavoury political game.

The so-called "Contact Group" of Western states for more than five years created appearances that it was striving for implementation of the "United Nations plan for Namibia" but in fact deadlocked a Namibian settlement. Even those who at first, possibly, placed hopes on the "good offices" of the "Contact Group of Five", now understood that it simply tried to replace the United Nations and to undermine the already worked out and really existing political foundation for a Namibian settlement.

What "contribution" of the "Contact Group" can be involved? Perhaps only the contribution to the consolidation of the positions of racist Pretoria.

As for the Soviet Union it has come out and comes out in favour of safeguarding as soon as possible the genuine independence of Namibia, granting all full power to the people of Namibia through SWAPO, the Southwest Africa People's Organization, which is recognized by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and the Non-aligned Movement as its only genuine representative.

Shultz Meets 'Frontline' Ministers

LD271044 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] New York May 27 TASS -- In the context of a strong world-wide condemnation of the Reagan administration's anti-African policy, which is aimed at building up an atmosphere of terror and instability in Africa, especially in the south of the continent, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held a publicity meeting with the foreign ministers of the "Frontline" States, who arrived for the U.N. Security Council session.

Contrary to generally known facts, the U.S. Secretary of State was trying to impress on the representatives of independent Africa that the United States allegedly strives to create an atmosphere of sovereignty, security and economic cooperation on the continent.

On this seemingly plausible excuse whole areas of Africa are declared to be "a sphere of vital interests of the USA," the Pentagon is entangling that part of the world in a network of American military bases, deploying there the "Rapid Deployment Force", encouraging the aggressive ambitions of the Republic of South Africa and giving all-round support for the anti-Angolan terrorist groupings of the UNITA type.

Shultz claimed that the United States intends to put an end to violence in that region and contribute to the attainment of independence by Namibia. But, in actual fact, it is the U.S. Administration, which has proclaimed the apartheid regime to be its "friend and military ally," which bears direct responsibility for the crimes of the Pretoria racists, who elevated terror and violence to the level of government policy. The military potential of the Republic of South Africa will further be used against the African countries as long as the overseas patrons allow Pretoria to disregard international world public opinion, the English newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES admits. It is precisely the USA, which cobbled the so-called "Contact Group" of the leading Western powers and opposed it in the U.N., has stalled a Namibian settlement. It is not fortuitous that the U.S. secretary of state insisted that there be a "linkage" between two issues which have nothing to do with each other: the granting of independence to Namibia and withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola. He declared without any sound reason at all that the problem is rooted in the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, thus again laying emphasis on that idea which has been condemned in Africa.

Even American observers agree that if the United States really wishes to ensure a climate of security in Africa it should give up in practice its claims to the natural resources of the continent, give up the policy of cooperation with the racist Republic of South Africa and establish truly equitable relations with the developing states. But George Shultz preferred to pass that over in silence.

NIGERIAN AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF IN MOSCOW

Itinerary of Visit

PM251206 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Air Vice Marshal A.D. Bello, chief of staff of the Nigerian Air Force, has arrived in Moscow on an official visit.

Air Vice Marshal A.D. Bello was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Force, and other generals and officers.

Air Force Colonel (B.O. Mosugu), defense attache at the Nigerian Embassy in the USSR, was in the welcoming party.

On 21 May, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, received Air Vice Marshal A.D. Bello, chief of staff of the Nigerian Air Force, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

A friendly conversation was held on questions of mutual interest.

The same day, Air Vice Marshal A.D. Bello laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Leaves Moscow 25 May

PM270838 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Vice Marshal of Aviation A.D. Bello, chief of staff of the Nigerian Air Force, who was in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow on 25 May.

Vice Marshal of Aviation A.D. Bello was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and other Soviet generals and officers.

Among the sendoff party were S.O. Oyeleke, Nigerian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Colonel of Aviation (B.O. Mosugu), Nigerian defense attache.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES CAPE VERDE DELEGATION

PM270951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 25 May B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department received a delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde [PAIGC] headed by Olivio Pires, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the National Council of the party.

O. Pires reported on the party's efforts to implement progressive socioeconomic transformations, strengthen the country's political and economic independence, and on the preparations for the second Congress of the PAIOC to be held in June. He declared the intention of the PAIOC and of the people of Cape Verde to further develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people -- relations which grew up during the period of struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

The CPSU representatives spoke of the achievements of the Soviet Union's working people in communist building and of the tireless struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet state to prevent thermonuclear war and secure peace and international security. Solidarity was expressed with the people of Cape Verde, who are following the path of independence and social progress.

The participants in the talk noted the urgent need for the unity of all peace-loving forces in order to rebuff imperialism's aggressive policy, which jeopardizes the vital interests of all mankind. The representatives of the CPSU and the PAIOC resolutely condemned the recent bandit attack by racist South Africa on Mozambique.

The talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

GROMYKO, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR DISCUSS LATIN AMERICA

LD241440 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received in the Kremlin today Mexico's ambassador in the Soviet Union, Horacio Flores de la Pena, at his request.

The mutual satisfaction over the evolvement of Soviet-Mexican relations was noted during the conversation and the readiness of both sides was expressed for the deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation in different spheres.

During the exchange of opinions on questions of the international situation of mutual interest, Andrey Gromyko noted the realistic and constructive character of the foreign policy initiatives advanced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov, and of the peace proposals set out in the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Horacio Flores de la Pena spoke highly of the Soviet Union's contribution to the consolidation of international peace and prevention of the threat of nuclear war.

In connection with the dangerous heightening of tension around Nicaragua the sides expressed profound conviction of the USSR and Mexico that a just and durable peace in Central America can be ensured only on the basis of respect by all states of the right of every people to determine independently the roads of the development of its country. Support was expressed for the resolution of the United Nations Security Council adopted on the basis of the draft of the nonaligned countries, members of the council, in connection with Nicaragua's address.

The Soviet Union's positive attitude was expressed to those efforts by Mexico and other Latin American countries that are aimed at a political settlement of dispute problems in Central America through equal dialogue between the sides concerned.

The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere.

CPSU'S RYZHKOV RECEIVES CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION

PM261405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers headed by E. Mainegra, chief of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Basic Industry Department, was in the USSR 11 through 24 May under the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PCC.

The Cuban friends familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in organizing work in the sphere of saving electricity and fuel resources. The delegation held meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Section; the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; the Leningrad CPSU Obkom; local party organizations, ministries, and departments; and industrial, agricultural, and scientific research institutions.

The delegation was received by N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Present at the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were V.S. Frolov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Section, and Rene Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

MARCHUK RECEIVES CUBAN SCIENCES ACADEMY PRESIDENT

LD232349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, today received Torres, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Cuba. In the course of their conversation the further widening and deepening of Soviet-Cuban scientific-technical cooperation was discussed.

ARGENTINE CONCERN FOR FALKLANDS BUILDUP VIEWED

LD240929 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0142 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 24 May TASS -- As they mark their national day Argentines are concerned about the buildup of British military power on the Malvinas/Falkland Islands, writes SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in an article devoted to Argentina's Liberation Day.

On this Argentine national territory, which Britain once again seized in June of last year, new barracks are being built to accomodate 15,000 soliders, the paper notes. Radio electronic units, radar stations, air defense installations, and communications systems for receiving information from reconnaissance and meteorological satellites are being set up. Sixteen launching pads for multipurpose medium and long-range missiles are being built near Puerto Argentino.

The British Air Force on the Malvinas already numbers 48 fighter planes and about 100 helicopters. Intensive work to extend the runway of the airfield in Port Stanely (Puerto Argentino) is in progress. In September work will begin 35 km away on the construction of a second airfield that can take heavy military transport aircraft, including B-52 bombers, which are capable of carrying nuclear ammunition on board.

Naval power is also being built up. The British squadron now based on the Malvinas comprises 30 ships. Among them are a modern aircraft carrier and four submarines -- two of them nuclear. According to information received, another nine naval vessels and an atomic submarine are en route to the South Atlantic. Underground storehouses are being built. Apart from food and ammunition, missiles and nuclear warheads are to be stockpiled there.

The consequences of the Malvinas crisis have forced many people in Latin America to look at the world in a new way, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA notes. Washington's unconditional and cynical support for the British punitive action looked like treachery to the Argentines.

In conclusion, the article says: In Buenos Aires it is thought that there is a real danger of further attempts on Argentina's territorial integrity. Who can guarantee that NATO soldiers will not at some fine moment occupy Patagonia, a region in the south of the country that has very rich deposits of minerals?

On the eve of their national day, Liberation Day, Argentines are thinking over these and other difficult questions.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Aliyev at Railroad Meeting

LD241702 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 May 83

[From the VREMYA newscast]

[Text] An expanded session of the Collegium of the Ministry of Railways and the Central Committee Presidium of the Railway and Railway Construction Workers Trade Union was held in Moscow today, at which measures were discussed to improve the organization of passenger travel by rail in the light of the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the positions and conclusions contained in the speech to it by Comrade Andropov. In the report by comrade Konarev, minister of Railways, and in the other speeches it was noted that there has been an improvement in the standard of organization of passenger travel in the current year, and that there has been some improvement in the quality of the rail transportation service. Serious shortcomings in passenger services were also noted. Particular attention was paid to the lateness of passenger trains, to shortcomings in organizing ticket sales and to the unsatisfactory preparation of railroad cars for travel. There was serious criticism of passenger services at the main railroad stations and while traveling. A range of measures was noted to radically improve passenger travel: Improving management in this field, introducing scientific and technological achievements, increasing educative work and increasing the responsibility of workers occupied in this important field of activity on the country's railroads.

Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, made a speech at the session. Comrade Simonov, head of the Transport and Communications Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Guzhenko, minister of the Maritime Fleet; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee and other comrades took part in the collegium's work.

Grishin at Moscow Meeting

PM252021 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow CPSU Gorkom Commission Session"]

[Excerpt] A session of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Commission on the Socio-economic Problems of Moscow City's Development was held yesterday.

R.F. Dementyeva, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretary, delivered a report on the results of the commission's work during 1982.

The session participants discussed the question "On Prospects For Moscow City's Energy Supply During the Period Through the Year 2000."

Commission member I.N. Yershov delivered a report on this.

Taking part in the discussion were G.V. Makarevich, commission member; Ye.I. Borisov, USSR deputy minister of Power and Electrification; and A.A. Troitskiy, chief of a USSR Gosplan Department.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the commission session.

The commission adopted corresponding decisions on the questions discussed.

Taking part in the commission's work were V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, and L.A. Borisov, I.N. Ponomarev, and A.M. Roganov, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries.

Grishin With Labor Group

LD242026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpts] A meeting of representatives of the capital's labor collectives, who put forward the initiative to hold 25 weeks of shock work to mark the 25th anniversary of the movement for a communist attitude to work, has just ended in Moscow in the Hall of Columns in the House of the Unions. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow party gorkom, spoke at the meeting.

Rashidov Addresses Scientsts

LD201704 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A republican practical scientific conference opened in Samarkand today to discuss questions of improving the teaching of the Russian language in Uzbekistan's educational establishments. Taking part in the work of the conference are eminent scholars, specialists, representatives of schools, VUZesr, vocational-technical colleges and leaders of the Turkestan military okrug. The opening speech at the conference was delivered by comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee.

[Begin Rashidov video recording] Communists and all working people in our country will soon celebrate a historic date marking the birth of Bolshevism -- the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party. History has convincingly and irrefutably confirmed the correctness of Lenin's prognosis of the role the Russian language would play in the solution of all tasks of social and national renewal. Its importance was once again stressed with particular force by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his report entitled "60 Years of the USSR."

There is not a single aspect of the economic, social and cultural life of our peoples that is not in some way connected with the Russian language. The Russian language is a mighty means for forming the Marxist-Leninist worldview, for forming the consciousness of a patriot and internationalist, for broadening horizons and enriching the spiritual world. It is the language of every one of our labor collectives; the language of all our gigantic building sites, the Baykal-Amur Railroad and the Kama River Truck Plant, and the language of those who are opening up the Nonchernozem Zone, and the power and raw material resources in Siberia. [End video recording]

The participants in the 2-day conference will listen to over 100 reports and speeches, will generalize accumulated experience and determine ways for the further improvement of work.

Romanov Activities Detailed

PM191110 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 1983 publishes on page 3 a LENTASS report under the headline "Funeral of S.P. Izotov,"] which states that "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, was in the honor guard"] at the 10 May Leningrad wake for aircraft engine designer Sergey Petrovich Izotov.

LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 14 May 1983 front pages a LENTASS report entitled "Prospects for Machine-Tool Building" which states that on 13 May "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, took part in a discussion on the further development of machine-tool building in Leningrad"] at the Smolnyy.

Romanov Presents Award

LD191932 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Leningrad today devoted to awarding the Order of the October Revolution to the Pushkin Leningrad Academic Theater of Drama. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom, spoke at the meeting. [Video shows Romanov speaking and pinning the order on the theater's banner]. He noted that over many decades the Pushkin Theater has helped create national character, party spirit and civil spirit, without which it is impossible to imagine the emergence and development of Soviet theatrical art. On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Romanov pinned the Order of the October Revolution to the theater's banner. Gorbachev, artistic leader of the theater and USSR people's artist, veterans of the troupe and the young people expressed cordial gratitude to the party and government for the high estimation of the work of the Leningrad masters of the stage.

Romanov in Leningrad

LD232315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 May 83

[Excerpts] Questions connected with further raising the level of the organizational and mass political work of village and settlement soviets, in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed today at the session of the Leningrad Oblast Council of People's Deputies.

Comrade Romanov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, took part in the work of the session.

Shevardnadze in Tbilisi

LD211335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] A meeting of Georgia's student aktiv in Tbilisi today discussed tasks relating to the further improvement of the training of qualified specialists and the education of worthy citizens, active political fighters and true patriots and internationalists.

Speakers indicated specific ways of further improving the teaching and educational process, and cited convincing examples of the high level of social activity of the 90,000-strong detachment of the republic's students.

Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the proceedings.

Solomentsev in Kemerovo

PM191226 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Visit to the Kuzbass"]

[Text] Kemerovo, 18 May -- The talk at meetings between M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and collectives of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, construction sites and trade and consumer organizations and urban and rural inhabitants during his visit to Kemerovo Oblast 15-18 May dealt with ways of successfully implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the provisions put forward in the speeches of Comrades Yu.V. Andropov.

Conversations were held with workers, experts and party and economic leaders at the Prokopevskugol Association, the Elektromashina Plant, a porcelain plant, the West Siberian Metallurgical Plant, and a silk fabric combine.

The chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers familiarized himself with the progress of fieldwork on a number of sovkhozes in the oblast, with the organization of the Belovskaya GRES subsidiary fish farm and with the Kemerovo Oblast Agricultural Scientific Research Institute's Novostroyka experimental production farm. He inquired about housing construction in cities and villages and about people's work and consumer conditions, and visited trade, housing and municipal services, and cultural institutions.

A talk was held at the CPSU Obkom with party and soviet workers today, at which there was an examination of the tasks of fulfilling the targets for economic and social development in the third year of the 5-year plan, improving work efficiency and quality, and successfully implementing the Food Program.

M.S. Solomentsev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by L.A. Gorshkov, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom, and V.N. Poletskov, chairman of the Oblispolkom.

Grishin Addresses Moscow Plenum

PM262227 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 83 p 2

[Unattributed report: "CPSU Raykom Plenums"]

[Text] Voroshilovskiy CPSU Raykom plenum was held yesterday. It examined an organizational question. The plenum released Ye.I. Tyurin, first secretary of the CPSU Raykom and member of the Bureau, from his duties in connection with his transfer to other work. The plenum elected A.I. Zemskov first secretary and Bureau member.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the plenum.

Yesterday, a plenum of Gagarinskiy CPSU Raykom was held. It examined an organization question. The plenum released V.P. Orlov, first secretary of the CPSU Raykom and member of the Bureau, from his duties in connection with his transfer to other work. The plenum elected Yu.S. Karabasov first secretary and Bureau member.

R. F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the plenum.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS CHIEF SKACHKOV RETIRES

LD271332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Semen Andreyevich Skachkov of his duties as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in connection with his retirement. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Yakov Petrovich Ryabov chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed gratitude to Comrade Semen Adreyevich Skachkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, for his conscientious toil for the good of the party and the people.

DISSIDENT AUTHOR VLADIMOV LEAVES FOR FRANKFURT

NC261922 Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 26 (AFP) -- Dissident author Georgy Vladimov, president of the Soviet section of Amnesty International, left Moscow today for Frankfurt with his wife, Natalya, and his mother-in-law, a dissident source reported.

The author of "Three Minutes of Silence" and "Faithful Ruslan" describing life in the Stalinist labor camps, which were published in the West, was authorized in April to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr Vladimov, 52, was offered a post by the University of Cologne.

The writer, one of the best-known Soviet dissidents, took the Amnesty post in 1977 after having resigned from the Soviet Writers' Union.

Since 1975, he has been an associate member of the French Pen Club.

Last January, Mr Vladimov, who suffered a heart attack in 1981, wrote to Soviet party chief Yuriy Andropov asking authorization to leave the Soviet Union for a year so that he could receive medical treatment in the West. He also complained that he had been harassed for several years by KGB secret police agents. The KGB attempted to make him sign a document admitting "anit-Soviet activities," he said.

LITHUANIAN COURT PASSES SENTENCE ON BELIEVER

LD261244 Vatican City in Lithuanian to Europe 0330 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Foreign press agencies reported on Wednesday that in Lithuania a Soviet court passed yet another heavy sentence for religious convictions.

The sentenced person is Jadvyga Bieliauskiene. She was sentenced to 4 years deprivation of freedom and 3 years exile. Officially she was found guilty of alleged anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda but foreign press agencies stress that in reality Jadvyga Bieliauskiene, who was arrested last October, was tried for religious activity -- the religious education of children. She also participated in the collection of signatures to statements drawing attention to the violations of religious freedom in Lithuania. This is regarded as a slanderous invention against the Soviet state. Press agencies recall that Jadvyga Bieliauskiene has already served a sentence of 8 years' imprisonment for her alleged participation in partisan activity.

NEW ANTHOLOGY INCLUDES PELSHE ARTICLE

PM261428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Published by the Political Literature Publishing House"]

[Text] The anthology "Party Control: Principles, Practice, Tasks" [PARTIYNYY Kontrol: Printsipy, Praktika, Zadachi] has been published. It is the third in a series of publications publicizing the activity of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and the party commissions of local party organs.

The book's authors -- leading and responsible party workers -- discuss the work experience of party commissions, the forms and methods of party control, and its constantly increasing role in the struggle to fulfill the 11th 5-year Plan targets and the USSR Food Program and in establishing the norms of communist morality. The article by A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and articles by other authors discuss qualitative changes in the work style and methods of control organs themselves and the enhancement of the effectiveness of their efforts. The anthology is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

BRIEFS

RUSAKOV ARTICLES PUBLISHED -- A collection of articles entitled "Truth Against Demagogy and Lies," has been published. The book is based on material published in the Soviet press. Its authors, Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet political and public figures, and well-known foreign affairs journalists, using specific facts reveal the aggressive nature of imperialism led by the United States and the aims and methods of the large-scale ideological sabotage carried out by its propagandistic centers against socialist countries and all forces of social progress. The collection is published by the Politicheskaya Literature Press. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 May 83 LD]

YOUTH MEETING IN UZBEKISTAN -- An international youth meeting was organized by the state institute for training and education [talim ve terbiye] in Tashkent on the theme "Do Not Allow Disruption of Peace." The meeting was organized within the framework of peace march and mobilization week in Europe for security and cooperation. Speakers at the meeting expressed deep anxiety over escalating tension in the world due to the aggressive policies pursued by the United States and the militarists in NATO. Foreign students attending university boarding houses in Tashkent vehemently criticized the aggressive policies of imperialist circles. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 May 83 GF]

OIL INSTITUTE AWARDED BANNER -- USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Labor Red Banner to the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Oil Refining for its great contribution to the development of the oil refining and petrochemical industry. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 May 83 LD]

WEATHER, CROP STATUS FOR MID-MAY REPORTED

PM261245 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 May 83 p 1

[Agrometeorologist Ye. Zverintseva report from the USSR Hydrometeorological Center: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The weather over most of the territory of the European part of the USSR was warm, but in the second half of the 10-day period it was hot and generally dry. During the day the air temperature rose to 26-32 degrees, and the average was 3-6 degrees above the readings for previous years. Precipitation ranged from zero to 5-10 mm. Very substantial rain (11-30 mm, and in some regions 31-50 mm) fell over most of Belorussia, in the Baltic area, in the Northwest and Northern regions, in the northern Volga-Vyatka and Ural regions, and in southern Moldavia.

Wheat has begun to form ears in Moldavia, in the Ukraine, except for the western oblasts, in the North Caucasus and in the Lower Volga area (up to Volgograd). In southern portions of Moldavia, the Ukraine and of Krasnodar Kray as well as in Azerbaijan and Dagestan, it is flowering. Rye is forming ears south of a line running through Riga, Vladimir, Cheboksary, Kuybyshev and Orenburg. In the Nonchernozem Zone of the European part of the USSR the height of wheat is 25-35 cm, and that of rye is 45-55 cm, which is close to the perennial average. Winter barley in Azerbaijan has reached milky ripeness, and in the North Caucasus it is flowering. In the main regions for cultivating grain corn the height of the plants has reached 20-25 cm, and in the western Krasnodar Kray has reached up to 34 cm. In the southern Volga region corn shoots have appeared at near normal times. In some oblasts in the Ukraine, the growth of sugar beet root crops began 12-18 days ahead of normal. The condition of sown areas is generally good. In the Baltic area and in the earliest sown areas in Belorussia the beets are forming their first pair of real leaves. South of the Brest-Gomel-Orel-Lipetsk-Saratov line potato shoots have appeared, and in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus potato flower clusters have begun to form. In the Ukraine the height of flax has reached 20 cm. Flax shoots have appeared in the RSFSR's flax-growing oblasts, and the condition of the plants is good.

In the southern Urals the transplantation of tomato seedlings into the soil has begun and in the southern Ukraine, in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus and in the oblasts of Astrakham, tomatoes are flowering. On the European territory of the USSR, the flowering of orchards finished earlier than usual (by 20 May) almost everywhere. Grasses have grown very well, and in the 10-day period increased their height from to 30 cm. In the southern regions of the European part of the USSR, grass reaping has begun. In the Ukraine and the North Caucasus, the height of cereal grasses has reached 65 cm, and in the Baltic area, Belorussia and the Central Chernozem region to cm -- 60 -75 cm in places.

In the Transcaucasian republics, the average air temperature was close to normal. The maximum air temperature was 26-32 degrees. Precipitation was uneven. In Armenia, eastern Georgia and southwest Azerbaijan rain fell on between 4-8 days, the amount of preciptation was 15-35 mm, and locally up to 70 mm, in the remaining rayons precipitation was insignificant, no more than 10 mm. In southern Azerbaijan the vines have begun to flower.

In the farming regions of West Siberia and in Kazakhstan the first half of the 10-day period was warm (the daytime air temperature reached 26-33 degrees, it then grew colder and there were frosts locally). Precipitation in the form of rain and snow fell during 1-3 days, and in some regions on up to 6 days. In Tomsk Oblast a temporary snow cover was formed.

The amount of precipitation that occurred was very variable, in some rayons it did not exceed 10 mm, in others it reached 30 and even 110 mm. In West Siberia the growth of rye stalks is continuing, and the moisture provision of the sown areas is good. The sowing of early spring graincrops is underway. The height of grasses varies between 6-18 cm.

In southern Kazakhstan wheat is forming ears, on the irrigated soils the growth of sugar beet roots is continuing, and the cherry trees have begun to ripen. In North Kazakhstan the height of the grasses is between 15-25 cm. In the republic's southern oblasts, alfalfa has begun to flower at a height between 60-70 cm.

In East Siberia there was a cold snap. Some 11-30 mm of precipitation occurred in the majority of its rayons. In southern Krasnoyarsk Kray and in the Transbaykal area shoots have appeared in the fields of early spring graincrops sown before 10 May. The height of the grasses is between 2-10 cm.

It became warmer in the Far East: the daytime temperature reached 24 degrees, and in the southern Maritime Kray 28 degrees. A considerable amount of precipitation (between 15-65 mm) occurred in Maritime Kray.

In the Central Asian republics, the average air temperature was near-normal. Good rainfall fell in Kirghizia (31-70 mm or more), as well as in Tajikistan and Tashkent Oblast (11-35 mm). In southern Turkmenistan and Tajikistan wheat reached waxy ripeness, and in Kirghizia the wheat is flowering. The condition of the sown areas is good. The height of cotton is between 5-10 cm, which is close to the perennial average. Over the greater part of the territory the third -- and in parts of Central Asia the fifth -- real leaf is observable. In the Central Asian republics' southern oblasts, cucumbers and tomatoes are flowering.

PAPERS REVIEW PROGRESS OF SPRING SOWING WORK

IZVESTIYA Nationwide Overview

PM270928 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 83 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Sowing in the East"]

[Text] According to the data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday, 23 May, spring crops had been sown on 112.5 million hectares in the country, including grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) on 66.2 million hectares. Pulse crops occupied 5.7 million hectares, corn for grain occupied 4.5 million hectares, and rice occupied 550,000 hectares.

Sunflowers have been sown on 4.2 million hectares and soybeans on 310,000 hectares, and fiber flax occupies 1 million hectares.

Potatoes have been sown on 2.8 million hectares, and vegetables on 1.1 million hectares. Fodder crops occupy 24.8 million hectares.

Farms in northern Kazakhstan began sowing at the optimum time, on 15 May. This is understandable, for 17 million hectares have to be sown there before the beginning of June.

During the first 5-day period, Kustanay Oblast machine operators sowed graincrops on 1.2 million hectares and achieved high productivity -- more than 300,000 hectares a day.

Machine operators also worked well in neighboring oblasts. And then snow fell in Tselinograd Oblast. And what snow! In some rayons the snow cover exceeded 10 cm. And there was a sharp fall in temperature as well as torrential rain in other oblasts in the Kazakh Virgin Lands. This also halted fieldwork in a number of Siberian regions.

Well, additional -- one might say "unplanned" -- moisture is a good thing for the fields in the arid steppes of the east. But now the pace of sowing, which has resumed after the onslaught of the elements, must be still higher. And of course the shortcomings revealed during the first days of the work must be rectified more quickly.

I said earlier that the Virgin Land farmers of Kazakhstan made a good start in the first days of the sowing campaign. However, some people dallied unjustifiably. In the same Kustanay Oblast, this applies to Dzhetygarinskiy, Uritskiy, and Semiozernyy Rayons. People's controllers on a number of farms brought to light low work standards and just plain shoddy work. On the Lermontov Sovkhoz in Uritskiy Rayon, six cultivators went out into the field without having been adjusted in the first section. On the same farm there were no markers on many seed drill units. There have also been violations of technology on a number of farms in Tselinograd and Turgay Oblasts. It is good that they do not go unnoticed and that deputies and people's controllers attentively monitor the quality of work. But farm leaders, middle-link cadres and agronomists must also actively and effectively monitor quality. This is particularly important in the present situation, when it is necessary to sow as quickly as possible. Quickly but not hastily, for haste usually leads to flaws.

In the eastern RSFSR the pace of sowing at the moment is also lower than last year. In West Siberia, graincrops occupy less than half the area allocated to them. A particularly large volume of work remains to be performed within reduced times in the Altay and in Novosibirsk Oblast. In East Siberia, the lag behind last year's level is small, but it, too, must be surmounted, particularly on farms in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Chita Oblast.

Here is another paradox of this complex spring. As though on purpose, there was once good weather where it was not yet necessary to sow, and now there is good weather in regions which have finished or are finishing sowing.

Sowing of spring crops is practically complete in the Ukraine. Some work remains to be done in the soybean fields and vegetable plantations.

Generally, the pace of sowing increased in the country last week. Spring crops were sown on 20.7 million hectares, including graincrops on 14.8 million hectares. The respective figures for the previous 7 days were 16 and 9.9 million hectares.

IZVESTIYA readers inquire how things are going in the fields allocated to groat crops. What can I say? Agro-industrial associations and farm leaders have appreciably increased their attention to them. New progressive strains are being introduced more widely than before, and the area under groat crops has been increased in a number of regions. Buckwheat is being sown faster than last year. It occupies more than half the area allocated to it. The millet sowing target has been fulfilled by 68 percent. However, this is somewhat less than by the same time last year. Things are going slowly (in good weather) in Kuybyshev and Ulyanovsk Oblasts and the Tatar ASSR. The pace is slower than last year in Volgograd, Saratov, and Orenburg Oblasts, where the biggest millet fields in Russia are located. Sowing has been completed successfully in Rostov Oblast. This year the area sown to millet has increased by more than 3,000 hectares and covers 145,800 hectares. People on the Don know how to grow millet. But there it is important to struggle more actively against diseases of this crop, particularly smut.

Sowing of corn for silage and perennial grasses is continuing. Haymaking is taking place at the same time.

A feed procurement month has begun in the Kuban. Hundreds of mowers and other machines are involved in gathering the harvest of sown and natural grasses, the artificial drying of grass and pressing of hay are being employed, and preservatives are being used.

The steppe meadows in the upper reaches of the Don gladden us with their abundant herbage. The entire adult population of the surrounding villages is helping mechanized links and detachments to gather this wealth without loss. The decision on mass participation in haymaking was adopted at citizens' village gatherings.

Grasses have now been cut on 2.5 million hectares in the country. Some 963,000 tons of hay, 2.3 million tons of haylage, and 191,000 tons of grass meal have been procured. All these indicators are higher than last year. And this is gratifying, since last year was very successful as regards the procurement of coarse and succulent feed.

Crop-tending is taking place over large areas. Thus, on best plantations, the spacing of plants has been completed on 2.4 million hectares. This is twice as much as at the same time a year ago. Farms are actively watering perennial grasses. The first watering has been carried out over an area of 3.1 million hectares, and the second on 1.1. million hectares.

At the same time the reaping of graincrops has also begun. For the time being it is selective, it is true -- in Turkmenia and Uzbekistan.

Spring is coming to an end. But the farmers' concerns do not grow any less. Much work still lies ahead.

Individual Crop Sowing Highlighted

PM261955 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 May 83 p 1

[V. Istomin "Agricultural Review": "Take Care of the Crops!"]

[Text] The country's sowing work is in its final stage. According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 23 May 112.5 million hectares of spring crops, including 66.2 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn), had been sown.

In the Central and Volga-Vyatka economic regions and the Volga area in general you can still see the seed drills out in the fields assigned to buckwheat and millet. But there, too, the machine operators will soon be taking the crop treatment units out into the fields.

At the same time, the spring work period is at its peak beyond the Urals. Spring work is being conducted at an intensive rate there. Thus the team under Hero of Socialist Labor V. Dityuk from Tselinograd Oblast's Kolutonskiy Sovkhoz is using eight sowing units covering 500-600 hectares each a day. Machine operator P. Nikiforov from Kokchetav Oblast's Velikhanovskiy Sovkhoz has increased the treatment of wheat to 96 hectares per day -- equal to three shift norms.

Arable farmers in the Virgin Lands have already sown the medium-late wheat. The new regionalized strains -- "Omskaya-9," "Tselinnaya-21" and "Karagandinskaya-2" -- now occupy 3 million hectares, or 25 percent more than last year's area.

The yield of these "newcomers" is higher than that of the traditional wheat "Saratovskaya-29," they are resistant to lodging and produce a grain with good baking qualities.

North Kazakhstan Oblast farms, which sowed 75 percent of their wheat in 1 week, are now working faster than the rest. Bishkulskiy, Leninskiy, Sergeyevskiy, and Bulayevskiy Rayons have completely finished their wheat-sowing. Some 64 percent of the allocated area has been sown with wheat in Kilchetav Oblast and 52 percent in Tselinograd Oblast. The uneven pace of sowing work which began at the same time everywhere and has been conducted strictly according to schedule is explicable mainly in terms of "surprises" in the weather. Fieldwork stopped for nearly 3 days in Tselinograd Oblast's fields, where heavy snow fell during Saturday night.

Snow and rain also "visited" other eastern regions of the country last week, and that delayed the pace of fieldwork somewhat. But no matter how variable the weather, people are trying to rake the seeds into the soil here within the planned schedules. That is helped by competition among machine operators, the tour of duty [vakhtovoy] method of work, and the collective contract. There are now over 1,000 nonregulated links in Tomsk Oblast fields alone. Omsk Oblast's arable farmers are working creatively. Bearing in mind the characteristics of spring, they are limiting the gap between the presowing preparation of the soil and the sowing itself to no more than 10-15 minutes. Ensuring a big harvest and eliminating the backlog that has been tolerated in grain sales to the state are the tasks that the collectives of the majority of Siberia's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have set themselves this year.

According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration's summaries, the situation regarding the sowing of wheat is now as follows: Some 2.9 million hectares, or 45 percent of the planned amount of wheat, has been sown in the West Siberia economic region, and 1.5 million tons, or 71 percent of the plan, has been sown in the East Siberia economic region. Graingrowers in the Altay, Omsk Oblast, and Krasnoyarsk Kray are ahead of schedule in terms of the quantity sown. Siberia's farmers are continuing to sow potatoes and vegetables at the same time as graincrops.

Soybean sowing is in full swing in the Far East. Some 40,600 hectares of soybean, or 7 percent of the planned amount, have been sown. The largest area of this crop will be in Amur Oblast, where 422,000 hectares are to be sown. Farmers are working under difficult conditions there and are overcoming the consequences of spring cyclones. In many upland areas, the soil has now dried out and compacted and it is therefore necessary to treat it perhaps three times, then to apply herbicides and set the seed drills in operation.

The cycle of fieldwork is continuous. The warm dry weather which has established itself recently over many areas of the European part of the country has accelerated the development of both crops and weeds. There is now no concern more important than to treat the crops, remove weeds, apply fertilizer and combat pests.

With that in mind, Belgorod Oblast's farms have organized well the digging and thinning of beet this year, and many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already begun applying fertilizer. It is also gratifying that in those places where industrial methods of cultivating valuable industrial crops are being introduced the fields, as a rule, are free of weeds. In Tambov Oblast's Mordovskiy Rayon, for example, over 5,000 hectares of beet out of 8,700 hectares are entirely "free" of weeds this year, and on the remaining area the level of week infestation is negligible.

It is reported from Kharkov Oblast that the beet has been thinned everywhere. Machine operators are carrying out deep hoeing of the soil between rows of crops and the first application of fertilizer. The situation in the corn fields is also taking shape here far better than in past years.

Sturdy early shoots have been produced, and plants are now being treated with ammonium hydroxide.

The picture is roughly the same in the Ukraine's other beet-growing regions. It is true that there is a shortage of moisture in the soil in the south of the republic and that it is also necessary to be thrifty with the use of water for irrigation. The approach of Dzerzhinskiy Kolkhoz in Odessa Oblast's Ovidiopolskiy Rayon, in particular, is setting a good example. The reservoirs are filled at night there and the dry valley fields situated alongside the irrigated upland tracts are then irrigated.

The cotton-growing republics are preparing for a water shortage. Uzbekistan, for example, is diverting part of the water from the systems that have moisture, and has drilled hundreds of wells, riveted extra sections of canals and irrigation ditches, and is commissioning pumping installations to transfer water to collectives from low-mineral content springs. All these measures can only be effective, of course, if farms themselves use water thriftily and remember that the Amu Darya Basin as a whole has a reduced flow this year.

Given the shortage of soil moisture, it is particularly necessary to draw attention to the dressing of plants with liquid mineral fertilizers and organic fertilizers. That is how many farms in Moldavia are inclined to tend areas of suger beet, sunflowers, corn and vegetables, and orchards and vineyards. Account has been taken of the errors permitted in Rybnitskiy, Kamenskiy and Leovskiy Rayons in the republic, where poor use has been made even of fixed irrigation systems. Moldavia has adopted a decision on carrying out a public survey of the treatment of farm crops. Spot checks and reciprocal verification are being conducted everywhere now.

The package of fieldwork at the end of May is complex. It requires the skillfull organization of labor, and it is important not to overlook even a single operation connected with increasing the harvest.

DELAYS IN BUILDING FEED STORAGE FACILITIES HIT

PM261506 Moscow SELESKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 May 83 p 3

["Review" by P. Shcherbakov: "To strengthen the Feed Storage Base" -- first paragraph is set off in a separate box and printed in boldface at head of item]

[Excerpts] To commission within the decade silage and haylage facilities with a capacity of 240-245 million cubic meters, mow storage facilities for 60-65 million tons, and root crop storage facilities with a capacity of 30-35 million tons for simultaneous storage. To expand significantly the building of storage facilities for grain feeds, grass meal and pelleted and granulated feed mixtures so as to fully satisfy the needs of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for them. (From the USSR Food Program)

The haymaking season is at its height in the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics, the Ukraine, Moldavia and the southern RSFSR. Winter rape and perko have already been harvested in Tajikistan, and the first mowing of alfalfa is being completed in Kirghizia, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Artificial rain is falling 24 hours a day over the Kuban, Stavropol , Crimean and Volga regions' feed fields.

The most important task is to ensure that everything that has been harvested is stored safely! Life demands that we should go beyond bulk in assessing the quality of fodder, and beyond today to the last day of the future wintering of livestock, whose productivity depends first and foremost on the full value of each feed unit.

We must not forget that, according to scientific data, no less than one-fifth of all nutrients contained in feed are lost through violations of the storage technology for coarse and succulent feeds and a shortage of special facilities in a number of regions.

What is the present state of affairs in feed storage? According to data from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, thus far 66 percent of silage and haylage facilities have been secured for the country's farms, with 64 and 52 percent, respectively, for storage facilities for grass meal and granulated feed. For the time being, less than one-fifth of the hay and root crop procurement is safely under cover. Unfortunately, the situation is not the same everywhere. Proper attention is still not being paid everywhere to the construction of feed storage facilities. According to the results of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, work has been significantly stepped up on the construction of silage and haylage facilities and mow storage facilities in the Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Turkmenistan, but the same cannot be said about some oblasts in the RSFSR, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia and Tajikistan. There is slackness in construction work on hay storage facilities in the eastern and western Siberian oblasts, Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Georgia. As regards root crops, storage facilities for only 2.6 million tons have been provided in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This represents just one-third of the set target. Only the Lithuanian builders have managed to cope with the construction of storage facilities for this variety of succulent feed.

The countrywide situation which has developed in this year's first quarter is alarming. The construction plan for silage and haylage storage facilities has been fulfilled by only 21 percent. It is true that the targets for hay storage facilities have been fulfilled by 98 percent and those for grass meal by 96 percent, but the one does not replace the other. These works are progressing at intolerably slow speed in Kalinin, Tambov, Kaluga, Lipetsk, Saratov, Belgorod and Voronezh oblasts and in the Mordavian, Dagestan and Tatar ASSR's. Why is this? It appears that the agro-industrial association councils there have yet to implement unflagging control over the activities by construction subdivisions of the contractual ministries and departments, which look upon these projects as "small fry." They argue that this is not their primary concern.

It is true that the projects are not major, but they are needed! The RSFSR alone is planning to spend R1.6 billion on them. Given the present speed, it is hard to rely on the commissioning of these facilities. And the blame must be placed mainly on the Buryattseinstroy Trust and the Tyumenselstroy Administration under the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the Oreloblkolkhozstroy Association, and a number of subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Construction and the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions. They are greatly in debt to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The attempts to transfer basic operations to the direct labor method [khozsposob] are hardly justified. The republic councils of agro-industrial associations must raise their exactingness toward construction subdivisions and become more actively involved in the organizational work for fulfilling the feed storage construction plans.

The government has instructed the union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, and other ministries and departments which are engaged in construction and assembly works on sovkhozes and kolkhozes to take the necessary steps to speed up the commissioning of feed shops under this year's plans and ensure that they are handed over for exploitation not later than November, while silage and haylage facilities and the storage facilities for grain feeds, hay, artificially dehydrated green feeds, and root and tuber crops are handed over not later than September.

Time marches on! The feed procurement is gathering pace.

USSR LAUNCHES COSMOS 1465, 1466 26 MAY

Cosmos 1465

LD261023 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1465" was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment, intended for exploration of outer space.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of revolution is 93.4 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth (in apogee) -- 551 kilometres, the minimum distance from the surface of the earth (in pedigee) -- 349 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit -- 50.7 degrees.

The sputnik also carries a radio system for precise measurement of the elements of the orbit, a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the work of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally. The coordination-computing centre is processing the in-coming information.

Cosmos 1466

LD261614 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos 1466, which is carrying scientific equipment intended for continuation of space research.

The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of revolution is 89.7 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 367 kilometres, the minimum distance is 180 kilometres, inclination of the orbit is 64.9 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

CPSU GREETS INVENTORS, RATIONALIZERS CONGRESS

PM262013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Sixth Congress of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers:

The CPSU Central Committee cordially greets the delegates to the Sixth Congress of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers and all innovators in the country, who are marching in the vanguard of technological progress!

The Communist Party looks upon the working people's technological creativity as one of the most important forms of their participation in the development of the economy and the management of production.

In the 25 years of its activity the all-union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers has grown into a mass organization uniting 13 million workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, specialists, and students. The citizens' freedom of scientific and technical creativity is guaranteed by the Constitution of the developed socialist society. Comprehensive support for inventiveness and rationalization in our country is an inseparable part of state policy. It is aimed at creating all opportunities for true flourishing of the Soviet people's creative initiative.

Realizing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, inventors and rationalizers are making a large contribution to increasing social production efficiency and further strengthening our motherland's might. In the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan savings amounting to R13.9 billion have been achieved by introducing their proposals in the national economy.

In his speech to the party Central Committee November (1982) Plenum Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that the further growth of the efficiency of production and its intensification are impossible without using the latest achievements of science, technology, and leading experience. The quest for new technological solutions ensuring constantly labor productivity growth, the improvement of output quality, the rational utilization of material and labor resources, and the reduction of losses are the duty of all inventors and rationalizers.

Great attention is required by the tasks set by the party on realizing the USSR Food Program and developing the fuel and energy complex. Every innovator can and must increase his contribution to agriculture, to creating highly efficient and reliable equipment for it, and to increasing fuel extraction and the production of electrical and thermal energy.

Important significance attaches to production mechanization and automation, the recution on this basis of the proportion of manual and hard physical labor, and the development of safe equipment. The resolution of these tasks will make it possible to make labor more creative, more attractive, and more highly efficient. It is necessary to take under public control each valuable proposal and strive to introduce it into production as soon as possible.

The councils of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers are called upon to constantly improve the forms and methods of work and make fuller use of existing opportunities to involve the broad masses of working people, and young people in particular, in creative technological work. The activity of creative comprehensive teams, public design and patent bureaus, innovators' councils, and other forms of collective creativity by working people deserves comprehensive support. The society's organizations must devote constant attention to the development of competition, the dissemination of leading experience, and the strengthening of production, technological, and labor discipline.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the Sixth Congress of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers, making broad use of accumulated experience, will achieve new successes in the struggle for scientific and technical progress and will make a worthy contribution to the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans for economic and social development for 1983 and for the 5-year plan period as a whole.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

KUTAKHOV ADDRESSES AIR INDUSTRY PERSONNEL

PM260751 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Colonel Engineer V. Agapov report under the rubric "At Military Enterprises and Construction Sites:" "The Firmer the Order"]

[Text] The initiator of socialist competition among aircraft maintenance enterprises is the collective headed by Colonel Engineer I. Rybin. The maintenance workers' words do not diverge from their deeds. For instance, their labor productivity increased 21.6 percent in the first quarter of the year.

Strengthening labor and performance discipline, reducing losses of working time, going over to the team form of labor -- these are the maintenance workers' main reserves.

The fruits of strengthening order are particularly visible at the enterprise headed by officer A. Glushchenko. In the first quarter, labor productivity increased 16 percent here.

This was discussed at a conference of leadership personnel of aircraft engineering services, chiefs and secretaries of party and trade union committees of Air Force enterprises.

The conference was addressed by Chief Marshal of Aviation P. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister.

ALTUNIN ADDRESSES RED CROSS, CRESCENT MEETING

PM262045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Reserve Colonel N. Gladkiy report: "Humane Tasks"]

[Text] The Soviet public is currently celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Union of USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent societies. This date was marked by the Fourth Plenum of the executive committee of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR, which was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions. V. Baltiyskiy, chairman of the Union of societies' Executive Committee, delivered a report.

The plenum summed up the results of work in educating society members in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and a spirit of humanism, as well as work in propagandizing medical and hygiene knowledge.

Army General A. Altunin, chief of USSR Civil Defense and USSR deputy defense minister, spoke at the plenum. He thanked the detachment of many millions of society members for their energetic health work in the defense sphere and for their participation in implementing the humane tasks of civil defense.